YOU CAN GET

10 Years' Old P & O Whisky

EVERYWHERE, if you demand it.

Rs. 30 a DOZEN.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,119—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1900.

Milkmaid

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

GRAND

Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	15th Dec.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd ,,
M.L. SOBRAON	7382	L. M. Wibmer	29th ,,
			1901.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	5th Jan.
M. VALETTA	5048	F. N. Tillard	12th ,,
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7922	G. L. Langborne	26th ,,
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfit	2nd Feb.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	9th ,,
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	23rd ,,
* INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	2nd Mar.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	9th ,,
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th ,,
M.L. INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	23rd ,,
* EGYPT	1922	G. L. Langborne	30th ,,
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	6th April

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

The steamer marked M. proceeds to Marseilles only.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd December, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,149	1st Jan., 1901.
IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st Feb., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	23rd Dec., 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	in Jan., 1901.
VINDOBONA	G. Klansberger	4,351	in Jan., 1901.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8,
Available for 12 months	,, 1,166	,, 687-8,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA TERESA	T. Rassevich	3,04[illegible]	31st Dec., 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 10th Dec. 1900.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ANNAM	6,208	Poydonot	20th Dec., 1900.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Schmitz	17th Jan. 1901.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	14th Feb., 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "INDUS," 6,357 tons, Captain Duchateau, to sail on or about the 12th Dec., 1900.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. R. RUBATTINO.	4,580	M. Saporito	15th Dec.
,, Dco. BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Jan. 1901

BOMBAY TO VENICE DIRECT.
CALLING AT ALEXANDRIA AND BRINDISI.

	Tons.		Captains
S.S. NILO	2801	27th January, 1901.	A. Coanzoneri
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2852	24th February, 1901.	S. Anfosso
S.S. NILO	2801	27th March, 1901.	A. Coanzoneri
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2853	26th April, 1901.	S. Anfosso

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets,	Return Tickets, 4 months,	6 months,	9 months,	12 months,
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	963	1,028-8	1,100
2nd ,,	357	550	577-8	605	660
3rd ,,	165	..	..	--	--

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th December, 1900.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

G. DELAYA, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 14th December, at 2 p. m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on the 18th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 13th December, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 26th December.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VIRAWA," 3,333 tons, on or about 19th December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 11th December, 1900.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO., CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," Captain T. MURAI, 4,370 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on 13th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
No. 23, Rampart Row, Bombay, 4th December, 1900.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.
(ESTABLISHED 1867.)

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road

CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph
MARSEILLES—82, Rue de la Republique.

Branch Office at CAPE TOWN, Africa.

PASSAGE SEASON 1901.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.
SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England from Rs. 300.
"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED, and INSURED.
DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut out from same, forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

KEMP & CO., LD.,

HAVING PURCHASED THE
ENTIRE STOCK-IN-TRADE
OF
MESSRS. BOLTON & CO.,
are Selling the Surplus Stock at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

PLATED WARE.
SMOKER'S REQUISITES.
TRAVELLING BAGS.
JEWELLERY.
POCKET BOOKS.
CARD CASES.
RIDING AND DRIVING WHIPS.
CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES.
SHAVING SETS.
TOYS in Great Variety.
STATIONERY.
PERFUMES.
SCENT BOTTLES.
PHOTO FRAMES.
ETC., ETC.

GIFTS
Suitable for Everybody.

Note Address—

KEMP & CO., LD.,
Next Bombay Club,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

ARE NOW SHOWING AT THEIR
ESTABLISHMENTS IN

BOMBAY AND POONA

A Large and Complete Stock of Goods
Suitable for

CHIRISTMAS PRESENTS

To which Special Additions have been
made for the

PRESENT SEASON.

JEWELLERY

Made by the best London Houses and comprising Goods of the Highest Finish and most *recherche* Designs. Intending Buyers will find the Company's Stocks of Jewellery to offer as large a range of Selection as some of the best Houses in Europe.

STERLING SILVER GOODS

Consisting of Knick-Knacks and useful and pretty Articles suitable for Gifts to ladies and Gentlemen. All Novelties of any merit have been added, and every article is of the quality and finish which is characteristic of the Best English Goods.

FANCY GOODS.

In this Department will be found a Great Variety of Dressing Cases and Elegantly Fitted Dressing Bags for Ladies or Gentlemen, besides Writing Cases, Albums, Photo Frames, Cigar and Cigarette Frames, and a large Selection of Useful and Tasteful Articles in Wicker Work and other kinds.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

This Branch of the Bompany's Business has always received especial attention, and the Goods offered are of a quality and finish not often to be met with. All Goods are heavily plated on the best Nickel Silver and will last with ordinary care for very many years. The stock includes articles both Useful and Decorative, and Eminently suitable for Presentation at this season.

ART BRASS WARE.

Tea Kettles and Tea Trays in *repousse* and hammered work, and with Hand-painted Ornamentation. These articles are extremely Tasteful and Attractive.

Quality and Condition of all Goods
Guaranteed.

The Company's General Catalogue for 1901
will shortly be ready, and will be sent
Free on Application.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

XMAS 1900.

CUSTOMERS are Respectfully Requested to note in Registering their ORDERS for 'XMAS.

'XMAS CAKES, Plain and Decorated	at Re.	1	0	per lb.
'XMAS CAKES, Chocolate Iced	,, ,,	1	4	,,
'XMAS CAKES, Almond Iced	,, ,,	1	8	,,
'XMAS CAKES, Superior Quality, and Extra Decorations	,, Rs.	2	0	,,

English Plum, Madeira, Seed, Pound, Currant, etc., etc.,
French and Nepolitan Tarts, Magnificently Decorated with Fruits.
Italian Pastry and Small Cakes prepared Daily.
Maeringues and Bignolias with Cream, Marrons, Glacees, Delicious Dessarts.
Fresh made Fondants, Almond Chocolates, Comfits, and many other kinds of Sweets.
Fresh made Chocolates, in Fancy Coloured Papers, Cadbury's Cream.
Nougats, Almond, Pralines, etc.,
Crystallized Fruits, Fine Choix.
Ice Creams, Ice Puddings, Water Ices, Pezziduri, Ice Wafers.
All of the Best and prepared at Shortest Notice.
'XMAS AND WEDDING CRACKERS, BEST AND FINEST QUALITY,

N.B.—This year our 'Xmas Cakes will all bear our stamp.

F. CORNAGLIA

IMPORTER OF OILMAN'S STORES **F. CORNAGLIA,** AND FANCY GOODS
BOMBAY, 83, 85, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
BRANCH;—Esplanade Road. POONA, East Street Camp.

WATCHES

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIMEKEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested, and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL—NICKEL.

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	35	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalleled Wrist Watch with Strap, The Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER—STERLING.

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	80	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

GOLD WATCHES and LADIES WATCHES please send for PRICE LIST.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS." Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

HUNGARIAN RUGS, MAUDS, BLANKETS
OF
SPECIAL QUALITY
AND MADE OF THE VERY FINEST LAMB'S WOOL.

John Roberts & Co. Ld.

BOMBAY.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy, based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI, Atank Nigrah Pharmacy, KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MILITARY MEDICAL STUDENTS' ANNUAL BALL

Will be held in the

TOWN HALL

ON TUESDAY, 18TH DECEMBER, AT 9 P.M.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S. INDUS, from MARSEILLES, &c., are hereby informed that she is landing her Cargo in the Victoria Dock, Shed No. 10. All Claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in the Office within seven days after the discharge of Cargo, or before the goods are removed to the unclaimed warehouse from the landing shed, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

C. RUINAT,
Agent.

Bombay, 11th December, 1900.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S SCHOOLS, BYCULLA.

CHILDREN'S SPORTS AND TEA—13th December, 1900, from 3 to 6 P.M.

LADY JENKINS has kindly consented to distribute the PRIZES at about 5 P.M.

All those interested in the Society are invited to attend.

The Hony. Treasurer acknowledges with many thanks an anonymous contribution of Rs.50 towards the above.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.

LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of GOOLAM HOOSEIN SOOMAR VEERA, late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased.

ALI MAHOMED GOOLAM HOOSKIN and FAZULBAI JAFFER, both of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Chakla Street outside the Fort, two of the Executors named in the said Will ....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 7th day of December, in the year of our Lord, One thousand and Nine hundred, and in the Sixty-fourth year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

D. B. BINNING.
The 7th day of December, 1900.

Messrs. THAKURDAS & Co.,
Petitioners' Attornies.

THE WAR! THE WAR!!

Help the Britisher and British Industry,

BY SMOKING THE

"DILKHOOSH" CIGARETTES,

Made in London by Messrs. J. B. JOHNSON & Co., and thereby assist the families of those that are fighting and falling for their Queen and Country.

For every 1,000 Cigarettes sold FOUR ANNAS will be given to the Transvaal War Fund, consequently by buying the "Dilkhoosh" you indirectly give your mite to the War Fund.

THE "DILKHOOSH"

ARE THE FINEST AND BEST CIGARETTES GOING.

SOLD BY

Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., D. MERWAN & Co., F. S. MADON & Co., HORMUZ SHERIAR IRANI, and all respectable Tobacconists.

SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON:
18, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £330,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of piece-goods and other sundry goods.

On account of the concerned.—F. 25—1-4-4 cases seed beads.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN JAMBULWADY LANE, KALBADEVI ROAD.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees Messrs. Shankerprasad Hariprasad and Girjaprasad Hariprasad, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Mungesh Purshotum and Narayen Mungesh, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 9th May, 1894, the following landed property:—

All that piece of land containing by admeasurement in length 14 sticks and in breadth 2 1-2 sticks or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 479, new No. 2468, old Survey No. 1191, new Survey No. 25, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 364-1775, Street No. 18 to 19, all which premises are situate on the north side of Jambulwadi Lane, Kalbadevi Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in Bombay, and are bounded on the east by the house of Vithal Bhiku Sajba, on the west by the house of Nowrojee Shapurjee Oomriger, on the north by a range or chawl belonging to Dawoodbhai Mossabhai, and on the south by the Jambulwadi Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the vendor's solicitors, Messrs. Mansookhlal, Damoder, and Jamsetjee, or to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 12th December, 1900.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

LADIES GOLD SIGNET RINGS—Monograms, or Crests, carefully and neatly engraved for sealing purposes.—MARCKS AND Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

AIR BEDS, Air Pillows, Cushions, Silks Elastic Goods, Sponge Bags, Ice Bags, and India-Rubber Goods of every description in stock at THOMSON & TAYLOR.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY including RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.—Cheap CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY First and Second Class RETURN TICKETS will be issued over the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's System at REDUCED RATES. For particulars see notices exhibited at Stations.

MORTON RAJU'S, Bombay Tea Association is temporarily REMOVED to the 2nd Floor of the same building, 25 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TRY OUR Combination Packet of XMAS CARDS and Tucks New Post Cards 21 in all each in cover for Re. 1 only.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

NEW TWEED HATS, STRAW BOATERS and CAPS, the latest Fashion for Gent's wear, Silk lined, Soft Cheviots and Homespuns, Smart and Stylish Straw Boaters, Firm, Double Brims, Full Top Caps, Silk lined—ASQUITH and LORD, opposite Clock Tower.

ENLARGEMENTS up to LIFE SIZE made in Various styles, with high class finish, without losing tone, likeness, and character, by RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to H. I. M. the Queen Empress of India, Bombay and Secunderabad.

WANTED A COMPETENT and Experienced CARDING and SPINNING MASTER for the Poona Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Co., Ld.—Apply with terms and testimonials to the AGENTS.

WANTED, Experienced TRIMMERS for the Carriage Department of the E. B. S. Railway. Salary according to qualifications.—Apply with copies of testimonials to the LOCO. SUPERINTENDENT, Kanchrapara.

WANTED AT ONCE, an intelligent PRINTER; must be Experienced, able to manage the work of a Daily Paper; strict disciplinarian, and reliability Essential. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Rusty and Retuse, have them repaired and nickelplated by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Madows Street, Bombay.

£2,200,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1899 being the largest amount in the History of the Company.—Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay and Madras.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA with 5 rolls, Rs. 75, Phoenix with a Dozen tunes Rs. 60 to 120 and other Hand Organs, rates and lists of tunes can be had from STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," Care of this paper.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

LAYS OF THE LAW —Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building Charing Cross, London.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-10-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhat, at Rs. 5-11-2 per case, at Bandora.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EK-DAM ! RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per bottle, Ans. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

REPORTS Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Up-Country Orders carefully and promptly executed.

☞ PLEASE NOTE:—For the Safe Delivery of Orders and Correspondence ADDRESS us as below, because there are others trading under the name of Madon.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET,
BOMBAY.

GNEUINE FIRST CLASS

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES

MAY BE HAD AT THE

HOMŒOPATHIC POOR DISPENSARY
MANGALORE, SOUTH CANARA.

Mother Tinctures, Powders and High Dilutions Schussler's Tissue Remedies, all at 1 1-2 anna per dram.

Externals, pills and low dilutions at 1 1-4 anna per dram.

A box of the 30 principal medicines Rs. 2-12-0.

Manual of Homœopathy, Rs. 3-4-0.

Domestic Indicator, by Dr. W. Schwabe, As. 8.

Homœopathic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.

Biochemic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.

Biochemistry, by J. B. Chapman, M.D., Rs. 4.

THE SOLERI-BELLOTTI SPECIFICS
at Annas 4 per tube.

A box of the 33 Specifics, Rs. 7.

A small trial box of the 12 Principal Remedies, Rs. 2.

Guide for the same, Re. 1.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

N.B.—All the profits go to upkeep of the Leper Asylum and the Hospital.

CHRISTMAS! NEW YEAR! WEDDING! AND BIRTHDAY!

PRESENTS

A GREAT display of STERLING SILVER CIGAR and CIGARETTE CASES and MATCH BOXES, REAL Amber and Meerschaum CIGAR and CIGARETTE-HOLDERS, best Meerschaum and Briar PIPES, Real Crocodile, Russian, and Morocco Leather Cigar and Cigarette Cases.

Solid Amber Cigarette Tubes in hall-marked Sterling Silver Cases, Beautiful Smokers' Cabinets in Brown Oak, Nickel Mounted, with Ash Trays.

CIGAR CUTTERS different shapes and designs.

Real Malacca Cane WALKING STICKS with Ivory Handles, Silver Mounts and Bands.

Choice selection of Real Havana, Manila, and best Continental CIGARS.

All the above just arrived from the best leading houses in Europe and to be had at

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

PIONEERS OF REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

CAUSES OF LOW MORTALITY.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM.—A Vegitable Remedy free of injurious combinations; relieves Cough, Cold, Bronchitis, etc. Very Palatable. Per Bottle Ans. 8 and Ans. 14

NEMESIS' AGUE SPECIFIC.—A speedy and certain Remedy for all kinds of Fevers. Kills Ague Malaria Plague, Influenza, Worth trying a Bottle. Please ask for NEMESIS' AGUE SPECIFIC only Refuse substitute. Re 1. Per Bot.

NEMESIS' ASTHMA SEDATIVE.—Magic Remedy for Asthma. Subsides Paroxysms in a very short time. Per Bot. Rs. 2-8.

NEMESIS' DENTICLINE.—Tooth-ache no more. Very effective Medicine for Gums and Tooth-aching. Per Bot. Ans. 12.

170, SHAIKH MEMON STREET, {F. S. MADON & CO.} BOMBAY.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY KEY MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS

KAISER BREWERY, BECK & CO.

HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA,

SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:— H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.

KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.								Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to						Payable at death, or in						
			10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,
GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold........	17
Examination and Certificate........	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Present Price Rs. 5-4 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS, BRAN, etc. Supplied.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE

BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS

FOR PERUSAL IN THE

MORNING AND NOON

AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,

ALSO

HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND INTESTATE PROPERTIES.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th and TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., each day sell by by Public Auction, at the Police Commissioner's Office, opposite the Crawford Market, a quantity of unclaimed intestate and other property.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 15th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hornby Row, next to Allice Buildings, and opposite Messrs. John Roberts and Co., Show Room, very valuable and handsome French-polish teak and blackwood household furniture of the latest design made by Madrasee Carpenter's consisting of drawing room suits, sofas and chairs lined with English velvet and silk tapestry, drawing room cabinets, chiffoneers, marble top tables and teapoys, easy chairs, office seat dining table, side board, arm chairs, dumb-waiters, revolving and plain top office tables, new designed, bedsteads single and double doors almirahs, wardrobes, clothes, press, hat and umbrella stands, marble wash-hand and dressing tables, wall brackets, etc. etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

500 iron pans 16 inches by 6, 14 by 4 3-4.

AT 1-30 P.M.

- 1 handsome strong victoria, in good order.
- 1 second-hand office shigram.
- 1 strong-built dog-cart in good order.
- 1 bay Arab, quiet in harness.
- 1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
- 1 handsome strong black waler horse, showing good action, goes well in harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PEARLS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Marwadi Sewbux Joowarmul and on account and risk of Marwadi Mithalal Chundumull Burathi (of Jeypore)—

1 pearl necklace, containing 2 strings of 220 pearls.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co

Bombay, 12th December, 1900.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR WOOLLEN AND COTTON GOODS, &c.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, opposite Messrs. King, King and Co.'s offices, the remaining stock-in-trade of Messrs. M. Sidick & Co. Tailors and Outfitters, of the Great Western Hotel, closing business, consisting of pieces of cashmere, coatings, coloured flannels, venetian calico, tweed, serge flannel, silk, striped shirtings, cambrics, cellular cloth, white drill, cotton duck, corduroy and kahki cloth, ready made cashmere and flannel suits, Gladstone and hand bags, overland trunks, holdalls, blankets, railway rugs, stockings, socks, silk handkerchiefs, dress shirts, neckties, braces, collars, ellwood and straw hats, silk umbrellas, waterproof coats, and bedsheets, shop furniture consisting of glass show cases glass cupboards, shelves, stands, etc.

The above will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and is on view.

SALE OF TOYS, TABLE ORNAMENTS, LEATHER AND PLUSH GOODS, PLATEDWARE, ETC, SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 13th, and Friday, the 14th inst., at 2 p.m., each day, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by public Auction at the Watson Buildings, Church Gate Street, Fort, the following fancy goods, consisting of a great variety of toys, dressed dolls, cricket sets, Bohemian glassware, dressing and hand bags, plush work boxes, ladies companions, terra cotta figures, platedware, Japanese curiosities, etc.

The above is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE GROUND ON THE GIRGAUM ROAD BEHIND SUNKERSETH HOUSE.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Mr. Raoji Vinayak Juggonath Sunkerseth, the following piece of ground, viz.:—

All that piece of pension and tax ground, containing by admeasurement 1,711 square yards or thereabouts, forming part of a large piece of ground registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 570, 327, 328, 329, and 57, new Nos 2381, 2168, 2141, and 08, old Survey Nos. 53, 56, 52 and 10-1215, and new Survey Nos. 8127, 8204, 7050, 73, 74 and 83 and bounded on or towards the east by the property of the said Raojee Vinayak Juggonath Sunkerseth, on or towards the west partly by the Mahomedan burial ground and partly by the property of Shantaram Khatri, on or towards the north partly by the property of the said Raojee Vinayak Juggonath Shunkerseth and partly by the property of Shantaram Khatri, and on or towards the south by a private passage and beyond that by the property of Hajee Mahomed Hajee Ismail.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned, or to Messrs. Crawford, Brown & Co., vendors' Solicitors.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 16 inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public Auction at Pali Hill, Bandora, the valuable and handsome French polished black-wood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glass ware, a first-rate full size Billiard Table by John Roberts and Co., complete with acetylene gas lighting apparatus, a sweet-toned ebonized cottage Pianoforte by Bechstein, imported by S. Rose and Co., a strong built victoria and dog-cart, both in good order, rich table ornaments, first rate picture, table and hanging lamps, large size cooking stove, &c., the property of E. SEYMOUR HALE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Mr. G. F. Thompson, consisting of fountain pens, despatch box, pocket cases, portfolio, stamp album, footrule, silver match boxes, &c.

The effects of the late R. W. Liebschwager, Esq., cosisting of—1 gold mounted stylographic pen, and 1 gold pen with gold nib.

The stamp album can be seen any day before sale between the hours of 11 and 5 at the office of the Administrator-General, High Court, Bombay.

SALE OF BEST PLATEDWARE.

On MONDAY the 17th inst., at 3 p. m., Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the stock-in-trade of a merchant closing business consisting of cruets, egg, pickle and liquor frames, butter and jam pots, cake and fruit baskets, curry dishes, vegetable dishes, epergne, centre pieces, spoons, forks and knives, ice pails, tea sets, ice jugs, biscuit boxes, salad bowls, salvers, fruit and fish knives in cases, etc. The property will be on view three days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE AT IGATPURI.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Igatpuri, on TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., blackwood and teakwood household furniture, crockery, pictures, table ornaments, gold and silver watches, silver studs, flower pots, etc., the property of the late Mr. WILLIAM VICTOR RICARDOS.

The property will be on view 1 day previous to the day of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the valuable and handsome French-polished, blackwood and teakwood household furniture by Wimbridge and others, rich crockery and glassware, table ornaments, pictures, windproof lamps, fancy curtains, flower pots, etc, the property of J. MITARACHI, Esq., proceeding home.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE OF GROUND WITH THE BUILDING BUILT THEREON, SITUATE NEAR CLEVELAND BUNDER AT WORLEE.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as administrator of the estate of the late Mr. Jamsetjee Pestonjee Randeria, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant at 4 p.m., the following property, viz:—

All that piece of ground situate on the east side of the Cleveland Road, Worlee, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2601 square yards or thereabouts, together with the building standing threon, and bounded on the east by land belonging to Mr. Cleveland between the creek and the premises, on the west by the Cleveland Road, on the north by the premised in lease to the Bombay Tile Company, Ld. and on the south by a private road belonging to Mr. Cleveland leading to the Bunder.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

SALE OF BATTY FIELDS AT SAHR NEAR BAMANWADA IN SALSETTE.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as administrator of the estate of the late Jose Augustino Pereira Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Bamanwada on Sunday, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m.

A number of batty fields containing by admeasurement in all 6 acres and 39 gunthas or thereabouts, and situate at Sahr in Salsette Zilla Thana. The ground rent payable in respect of these fields including local fund tax is Rs. 40-0-1 per year.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On a date to be fixed hereafter Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Hamilton Hotel Compound, Mazagon, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture-platedware, crockery and glassware, pictures, lamps, table, ornaments, etc., the property of G. C. GILDER, Esq., changing residence.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 12th December, 1900.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a Reprint of two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette."

And a Lecture by

BEAUCLERK

Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"

MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.

MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

THE Finest DEVONSHIRE CIDER Exported to India is HARPERS "DART" BRAND, Gold Capsule.

Per Case of 3 Dozen ....Qts. Rs. 26 4
Do. of 5 Dozen ....Pts. Rs. 33 12

AGENTS:

B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
2, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND.

A good wholesome Whisky at a Moderate Price.

Of all Dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

WANTED.

GOVERNMENT OF PAHANG.

WANTED FOR THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, PAHANG,

A DRAFTSMAN. Salary $ 75 per mensem, with free partly furnished quarters.

QUALIFICATIONS:—Should have some knowledge of building designs and be able to prepare drawings from rough sketches. Application, together with copies of recent testimonials, should be sent addressed to the BRITISH RESIDENT, PAHANG, not later than 31st January, 1901.

A. BUTLER,
British Resident, Pahang.

22nd November, 1900.

OPENING OF A NEW BRANCH.

MARSHALL SONS & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS,

BRITANNIA IRON WORKS,

GAINSBOROUGH, ENGLAND,

BEG to call ATTENTION to a new BRANCH Office and Godowns they have just opened in Bombay where they intend keeping a stock of horizontal, vertical and portable Engines, Lancashire, Cornish, Locomotive and Vertical Boilers, Worthington steam pumps, Lathes, Drilling machines and other machinery to suit local requirements.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

Stock Lists, plans, estimates and full particulars on application

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THREE THOUSAND RUPEES IN PRIZES.

1st Prize	...1,000
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Five prizes at Rs. 100 each	... 500
Five „ „ „ 50 „	... 250
Ten „ „ „ 20 „	... 200
Thirty „ „ „ 10 „	... 300
Total Rs.	... 3,000

THE above Fifty-three Prizes will be drawn for, and given away to NEW SUBSCRIBERS of the "Indian Tit-Bits."

All you have to do is to send in your yearly subscription to the "Indian Tit-Bits," amounting to Rs. 6, per money order, TO THE MANAGER, INDIAN TIT-BITS, 180, DHURRUMTOLLA STREET, CALCUTTA, enclosing stamped addressed envelope for reply, otherwise no notice will be taken.

Every subscriber will receive a numbered receipt, and the numbers will afterwards be drawn on the same principle as the "DERBY,"—the only difference is, that in the "Indian Tit-Bits" Drawing you stand a much better chance, as the Prizes are more numerous and the Competitors very few in comparison; besides that the "Indian Tit-Bits" in itself is worth double the amount charged for. It is the only publication of its kind in India, and contains general knowledge, Short Stories, Illustrated Humour, Illustrated Fashion, etc., etc.

The Drawing will take place on Christmas Eve, in presence of representatives of the Local Press. Subscriptions must reach us not later than Thursday, the 20th December. 1900. The above conditions hold good if we will have at least 3,000 subscribers or more by the advertised time. Should we, however, happen to have less, we shall take off one rupee from each subscriber and devote it to the fund, i. e., if we will get only 2,000 subscribers, the Prizes will mount to Rs. 2,0 0, and so on.

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With Turnpin Side	60	25	16
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Folders or Pince-Nez...	50	24	16

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Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

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THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

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Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

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If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and attack the cause. A sale for past 80 years (1899 sale was a record) proves this

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NOTICES.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAY, CONCESSION IN FARES.

DURING the period from the 8th to 26th December 1900, the usual concession to 1st and 2nd Class Passengers will be granted over the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

Full particulars can be obtained at stations or on application to the Undersigned.

A. E. P. GRAVES,
Traffic Mannager.

Calcutta; Dated 26th November 1900.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY to the ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT, Bengal, during the year 1901-1902 of the following articles:—

1. Cloths, Serges, Flannels, Putties white and Khaki Drill, Grey Cotton, Cotton Twill, Khaki Cotton Braid and Webbing, &c. These materials are required to be of BONA-FIDE local manufacture.
2. Gold laces, Cords, Badges, &c.
3. Leather articles such as Shoes, Spur-straps, &c.
4. Helmets with Khaki Drill covers and Zinc, Buttons.
5. Purchase of Cloth Cuttings, Sweepings, old packing materials, Iron Hoops, and Waste Paper.

Tenders will be opened at 3 p.m. on the 15th JANUARY 1901. Any further information and forms of Tenders can be obtained and sealed patterns inspected at the Army Clothing Factory, Alipore.

P. A. BUCKLAND, Lt.-Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing, Bengal.

Alipore, Calcutta, the 30th November, 1900.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

OPENING OF EXTENSION TO HOWRAH STATION.

THE extension of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway into Howrah will be OPENED for TRAFFIC on and after the 14th December, 1900, and, from that date, the mails from and to Bombay, will be diverted at Sini Junction from the Asansol route, and run, via Khargpur, to and from Howrah.

The first Down Mail Train from Bombay to run via the new route will be that leaving Bombay on the 12th December, and Nagpur on the 13th December, arriving Howrah on the 14th December 1900.

The consequent alteration in timing of the Bombay-Calcutta Mails, will commence at Chakardharpore.

All Trains will leave Howrah on the 14th December according to the new Time Table shewn below, by the new route.

The Passenger and Mixed Service will be revised between—(1) Chakardharpore Sini-Asansol,
(2) Chakardharpore-Sini-Khargpur-Howrah,
(3) Khurda-Khargpur-Howrah.

The timing will be as follows:—

	STATIONS.	Through Midnapur Passenger.	Bombay Mail.	Madras Mail.	Kola Passenger.	Mixed.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
	Howrah ......D.	6 30	10 45	14 15	17 30	23 35
	Andul ......D.	6 59	...	14 44	17 54	0 9
	Bauria ......D.	7 22	...	15 9	18 16	0 37
	Khargpur ......A.	10 45	13 48	18 46	...	5 5
	Midnapur ......A.	11 24	14 54	19 54	...	5 59
	do. ......D.	10 0	13 0	16 0	..	3 40
East Coast Section.	Khargpur ......D.	Puri-Asansol Passenger.	...	19 30	...	5 55
	Balasore ......D.		...	23 9	...	11 18
	Bhadrak ......D.		..	1 2	..	13 50
	Cuttack ......D		...	5 28	..	19 35
	Khurda Rd. ......A.		...	6 30	..	21 20
	Khargpur ......D.	11 2	11 3	...	...	...
	Gidni ......D	12 54	15 1	..	...	...
	Sini ......A	16 45	17 16	...	...	...
Asansol Branch.	Sini ......D.	17 45	17 45	...	...	Local.
	Purulia ......D.	20 51	20 51	..	..	9 0
	Asansol ......A	23 15	23 15	...	...	12 0
	Asansol ......D	...	8 30	...	...	5 0
	Purulia ......D.	...	12 48	..	...	7 45
	Sini ......A.	...	16 3	...	..	Stop.
	Chakardharpore ......A.	...	17 56	..	..	

	Stations.	Bombay Mail.	Madras Mail.	Kola Passenger.	Through Midnapur Passenger.	Mixed.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
	Chakardharpore ......D	22 40	..	...	...	..
Asansol Branch.	Asansol ......D.	8 30	17 33	...	...	5 0
	Purulia ......D.	12 48	20 36	...	...	7 45
	Sini ......A.	16 32	18	..	...	Stop.
	Sini ......D.	23 35	..	...	...	Local.
	Purulia ......D.	4 0	...	..	...	9 0
	Asansol ......A.	7 30	..	...	...	12 0
	Sini ......D	23 25	23 50	...	...	Stop.
	Gidni ......D.	1 22	3 10	...	...	...
	Khargpur ......A.	2 30	4 50	...	...	...
East Coast Section.	Khurda Rd. ......D.	...	14 24	...	20 10	..
	Cuttack ......D.	...	16 10	...	22 28	..
	Bhadrak ......D.	...	19 45	...	3 23	..
	Balasore ......D.	...	21 36	...	5 51	...
	Khargpur ......A	...	1 16	...	10 42	...
	Midnapur ......A.	3 9	3 9	...	11 24	...
	Do. ......D.	1 40	1 40	...	11 44	13 0
	Khargpur ......D.	2 42	3 *10	...	12 20	14 5
	Bauria ......D.	...	6 37	8 52	15 46	18 52
	Andul ......D.	..	7 *3	9 19	16 11	19 23
	Howrah ......A.	5 40	7 *40	9 52	16 50	20 11

* "The 1st and 2nd Class carriages, luggage, and mails are transferred to the Down Bombay Mail Train at Kharagpur, arriving at Howrah at 5-40."

BOOKING ARRANGEMENTS.

COACHING TRAFFIC.—All classes of coaching traffic viz., passengers, parcels, horses, and carriages, will be booked over the new section of the Railway, except from flag stations, where only passengers and parcels can be dealt with.

"All traffic except passengers for beyond Howrah Junction in the direction of Hoogly and via Naihati, and vice versa, will be booked through over the new route."

GOODS TRAFFIC.—Goods traffic will only be booked to and from the following stations:—

Andul,
Bauria,
Santragachi.

Goods traffic for Howrah and Calcutta will continue to be booked via Kola Riverside to Armenian Ghat, until the new Bengal-Nagpur Railway Goods Station and Jetties in Howrah are completed.

"Goods traffic for beyond Howrah Junction in the direction of Hooghly and via Naihati, and vice versa, will be booked through over the new route."

A. E. P. GRAVES,
Traffic Manager.

Calcutta, 3rd December, 1900.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1834.

NEW and LARGELY REDUCED PREMIUMS.

WHOLE LIFE and ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES effected on EUROPEAN and selected NATIVE LIVES.

For Rates and Prospectus apply to

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Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

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Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers—In India and the East; contains the special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers, and Railway Terminus.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 2 bon.	1270
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,290
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,020
Commercial Bank of India	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	nil	66
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£291.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad Advantage	70		000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	—	
Anglo-Indian	1,345		0	Nil	
Assur Veerjee Mill, Ltd	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been all lotted.	Rs. 560 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	17 om.
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	60	
allary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	170
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvd Rs 30	480
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	,000	—	9
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	d dRs.5	0
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,600	1,000	10 per ct.	1,009
Central India	1,000	500	50	dvd Rs.50	1,920
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	435
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	660
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	00	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	500
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	nil	355
Coorla Mills	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	350
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 60	590
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs 30	245
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co. Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs 20	260
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	240
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	275
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	380
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	5.0
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	350
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	1.250
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	160
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	480
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 50	400
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Nil	400
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs 20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd 5	130
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	425
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	4,430	1,000	1,000	20	300
Khandeish	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs 65	700
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 25	450
Krishna Mills Ld	1,218	500	—	dvd Rs.82	570
Leopold	3,500	100	108	dvd Rs 10	158
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	140
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	530
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,825
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 40	1780
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvd Rs 15	...
Mazagon	5,000	250	...	Nil	55
Morarji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 35	1,485
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	Nil	160
adura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	pa 52
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	180
Presidency Mills. Co. (Ld).	742	1,	1,000	Nil	560
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	580
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 5	800
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 20	1210
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	85
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	Nil	245
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil	160
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	1,000	500	Nil	262½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	66
Swadeshi Mills	4,000	500	500	dvd R 22½	576
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	Nil	325
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	Ni	25
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	Nil	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvd R-	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	00	—	5 pr. ct.	690
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	600	500	...	4 pr. ct.	462 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly	Cash Rate.
Victoria Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dv Rs10	195x1
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	155
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	500	dvd 450	6,875
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	dvd 112½	1,760
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	00	100	dvd 4	60
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	000	500	500	55	725
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr ct	200
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	500	200	200	dvd Rs 8	169
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	9 p 16	521
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld	292	500	50	...	56
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	15
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct,	175
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	355
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	0	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	160
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	1	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	0	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	131
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100		Nil	30
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	100	25	470
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	1,000	5	2½xd
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500		50	1000
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100		dvd Rs 8	155
Telephone Co.	200	251	100	1½	30

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 11.

2 3-4 per cent Consols..................£ 97 11-16 plus 1-16
3 per cent Rentes......................£102 plus 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan......£108 1-2 unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities ...£64 3-8 „
Bar Silver in London..................29 13-16 „
Do New York ....64 1-2 „
Exchange on London at Paris ...25·9 1-2 „
Do New York.............4·84 1-2—1-2 „
Discount, Bank of England ......4 per cent. „
Do Short London Bills ......4 per cent. „
Do Indian Bank Bills ......4 per cent. „
Extra allotments:—
Council Bills on Bombay......Rs. 80,000, at 1s. 4d.
„ „ Calcutta .... 100,000 „

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following statement shews the imports into and exports from Bombay of Treasure from Foreign countries since the departure of last mail.

	IMPORTS. Rs.	EXPORTS. Rs.
Gold Coins	3,810	......
Gold Bullion	.. ..	......
Silver Coins	39,874	......
Silver Bullion	153,436	......

The last item does not include silver bars, valued at Rs. 1,560,000, imported on account of Government.

EXCHANGE.

The market has been firm to-day, at quoted rates without much business passing. Some Telegraphic Transfers for January-February were sold at 1s. 4 1-32d. and some Bills for February-March at 1s. 4 7-32d. We quote:

Bank Telegraphic Transfer ....1s. 4d.
„ Demand..............................1s. 4 1-32d.
3 months' sight Credits ....1s. 4 1-4d.
„ „ Francs ....170.
30 days' sight Japan........................149.
„ „ Shanghai ....212.
Silver, London.........................29 13-32d.
„ New York ....64 1-2d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market has been stationary all day. Rs. 96 3-8 was quoted for Settlement and Rs. 96 5-16 for Cash.

SHARES.

The market is quiet and unchanged. Quotations remain as last reported.

COTTON.

Reuter's telegrams to hand to-day say that the Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet; Surats were quiet; Manchester was quiet but steady; the total days sales were 7,000 bales sold on speculation and exports 500 bales; Surats 50. The Imports amounted to 8,000 bales. Spot 5 16-32=1-32. Arrivals closed quiet.

Liverpool Futures—

Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	March-April	June-July.
5·23	5·21	5·14	5·8
—2·64	—1·64	—1·64	unchanged.

In New York the Receipts at the Ports were 45,000 bales. Exports to Great Britain 17,000 bales, and to Continent 18,000 bales.

Mid-Uplands 7-8
Futures, month of March .... 9·16
„ „ of June .... 9·06

The cotton market in Bombay is quiet. Some 700 bales have been taken up by shippers and 400 bales by mills. Bengal fine is quoted Rs. 184 to Rs. 188; fully good Rs. 172 to 178; Broach fine is Rs. 229 March; good Rs. 215. Bhownugger good is quoted Rs. 191.

AMERICAN CROP.

The monthly Agricultural Bureau report published at Washington estimates the cotton crop at ten million one hundred thousand bales and the acreage at 25,000,000. The following shows the acreage and the crop outtrun, which we have extracted from the above report:—

	Acres.	Bales.
1900-1901	25,558,014	10,100,000a
1899-1900	23,521,807	9,439,559b
1898-1899	24,967,295	11,189,205
1897-1898	24,319,594	10,897,857

a Estamated. b Chronicle's figures of Crop, 1899-1900.

A HOME correspondent writes under date 22nd November:—The cotton situation is very perplexing, owing to the continual changes in prices and the contradictory character of the reports concerning the American crop. The smaller movement causes many persons to believe in reduced estimates as compared with those current, only a few weeks ago. There is evidently a persistent attempt being made to convince the market that the crop is small, and to-day a rumour is afloat on change that Mr. Henry Neill's estimate will be made known in circulars posted this evening, and will be 9,500,000 to 9,750,000 bales. The Liverpool market opened with American futures barely steady at 3 to 4 points down, but prices rallied, and after fluctuations closed steady at last night's final rates to half a point decline. Spot quotations of American are unchanged, but Egyptian are raised 1-16d. with a moderate business in progress.

The following are the receipts of the various growths of cotton at Bombay to date as compared with the corresponding period in the preceding season:—

	Sunday and Monday. Bales.	Since 1st Oct. 1900 Bales.	Since 1st Oct. 1899. Bales.
Khandeish	2,300	20,951	23,822
Barsee and Nugur	1,523	9,328	4,419
Berar	7,566	55,500	28,555
Hingunghat	272	1,372	1,042
Dhollera	15	1,843	24,560
Broach	5	275	13,053
Compta and Dharwar	184	7,092	10,285
Westerns	...	1,557	564
Bengals	2,434	32,769	89,479
Sind	34	301	4,569
Persian	...	1,237	234
American	...	1,494	2,382
Egyptian	...	1,853	2,461
Other sorts	143	1,516	833
Total......	14,476	137,088	206,258

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The wheat market to-day is steady, with very little business passing. White Delhi remains unchanged at Rs. 4-7-3.

The Linseed market is easy and a small business is being done by shippers.

Linseed small (old) is quoted .... Rs. 10-3-0
„ (new) .... Rs. 8-9-0

The market for rapeseed is steady but nothing is doing in the article.

The quotations are:

Brown Cawnpore (old) ....Rs. 8-6-0
„ „ (new) ....Rs. 6-7-0
„ Delhi ....Rs. 6-8-6
Yellow Guzerat ....Rs. 7-12-0

The Poppyseed market is steady, with a little business among export firms. The Rates are for Old Rs. 8-15-0; New 7-12-0.

The Castorseed market is firm and fair business is reported for export. The quotations are: Old Rs. 39-4-0; New Rs. 34-0-0.

The Gingellyseed market is steady and there are some European firms operating. To-day the prices are:—

Gingellyseed New 50 p.c..................Rs. 42-0-0
„ „ 75 p.c..................Rs. 42-8-0
„ Red 43 p.c..................Rs. 43-8-0

Subjoined is a summary of daily arrivals of Produce into Bombay.

	Sunday and Monday. cwts.	Since 1st Jan. 1900. cwts.	Since 1st Jan. 1899. cwts.
Wheat	17,430	2,315,388	5,018,587
Linseed	1,471	747,938	2,069,535
Rapeseed	317	626,807	1,950,614
Gingellyseed	19,269	1,436,029	1,575,056
Poppyseed	17	455,929	587,030
Groundnuts	134	46,637	143,936
Castorseed	48	530,597	885,098
Rice	61,404	13,056,863	6,969,524
Myrabollams	6,590	*329,137	not recorded.

* Since 1st April.

PIECE-GOODS.

There is no improvement to report in any direction. Dealers refuse to come up in their offers at all, and new business is at a standstill. Occasionally stock lots change hands at much below to-day's cost to replace.

SKINS.

The goat skin sales opened yesterday with good demand. The number of goat skins offered was 1,365,000 and the number of sheep skins 1,034,000. Goat skins are firm and prices par to 1-2 higher. The Freight for coals, Cardiff to Bombay, was 17s. 6d.

"WEIGHTED" WORSTEDS.

The revelations made at a public meeting of shippers, merchants, manufacturers, dyers, and finishers held in Bradford the week before the last mail left England concerning the baneful practice of weighting worsted fabrics seem to have surprised the public. Hitherto such goods as worsted coatings, serges, and the plain every-day dress fabrics for women's wear have been generally looked upon as all genuine. The so-called "filling" in the worsted trade undoubtedly had its origin in American tariff conditions, the improved methods of American manufacturers, with the aid of the duties, enabling them to run imported goods very close, and especially the lower grades of worsted coatings. The fact that an 18-ounce 55 in. worsted coating was made and shipped extensively at 2s. 4d. to 2s. 5d. per yard indicates how severe the competition became. Manufacturers felt that at such a price it was practically impossible to run their machinery and produce honest goods, but shippers could not possibly give more. The temptation was the stronger as sellers of coatings had the chance of selling also dress goods, a class of fabrics in which even to-day Bradford manufacturers excel, moreover, those latter goods have always been the most profitable in the American trade. For five years the "filling" of worsted coatings with sulphates of lead, zinc, alum, epsom salts, magnesia, and the like has been largly carried on, and although it is pleasant to find that certain sections of the trade are favourable to the abolition of the practice, it may be doubted whether any thing short of an Act of Parliament making it illegal will be entirely effective. It has always been a custom in the trade to sell and buy worsted coatings by the weight per yard, a really first class coating of good quality costing about 3d. per ounce, a 16-ounce worsted coating of merino quality having a market value of from 3s. 9d. to 4s. per yard. Of course lower grade coatings made from the cheapest wools have been extensively used, price and weight per yard being the essentials in the American trade. The class of goods usually taken for that quarter will not cost much more than 2d. per ounce, a 16-ounce coating when genuine having a market value of 2s. 8d. per yard, the goods being honestly woven to that weight. But goods made from wool will hold a considerable amount of moisture, and it is seldom that they are woven fully up to the required weight, for the simple reason that in the process of finishing "condition" can be put into the goods, a piece of 50 yards carrying at least two ounces of moisture per yard, which is not perceptible even to the expert. But it was found that there was great danger of mould setting in more parcels than one having been so affected when packed in too damp a state. Then, again, exposure to a warm, dry atmosphere resulted in evaporation, leaving the pieces too light. By the use of the chemicals already referred to it is possible to weight a 14-ounces coating up to 16-ounces, while a 20-ounce cloth can be weighted up to 23 ounces. Merchants rightly assert that such a system is a serious disadvantage to the honest trader who is undersold by his less scruplous rival. The public seems to be defenceless. By way of illustration we may take a few wool coating weighing 18 ounces and costing 3s. per yard. A similar article, identical in appearance, as soft to handle, and as "smart" but containing two ounces of "filling" per yard, may be put on the market by a rival firm at about 12 per cent. less cost, and as these medium cloths constitute the bulk of the trade, only in the very highest branches of retail tailoring will the pure article have any chance. At the meeting in Bradford referred to some of the leading firms announced their determination to refuse to purchase from manufacturers known to weight their fabrics. Several of the dyers and finishers stated that they had already lost considerable work by refusing to fill worsteds as their competitors were doing. If the merchants would resolutely endeavour to preserve the good name of English fabrics in the world's markets they could do a great deal to bring about the abandonment of a practice which is altogether bad.

COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING.

Mr. J. E. O'Conor, C.I.E., Director General of Statistics to the Government of India, has just issued the September return showing the quantities of woven goods and yarn produced and spun in the Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills in India. In Woven Goods it is satisfactory to find that the figures for September 1900 are far above those of the two preceding years, the total for the whole of British India being 33,174,793 yards, as compared with 23,965,861 in 1899 and 27,709,033 in 1898. Bombay heads the list with 30,200,599 yards which is 10,319,071 and 6,100,827 yards in excess of 1899 and 1898 respectively. In August 1900 the Bombay mills produced 24,050,629. The yarn figures] are, however, most discouraging. The quantity spun in British India in September amounted to 24,877,149 pounds; in the two previous years the figures were 49,188,511 (1899) and 41,599,917 (1898). Bombay shows a tremendous falling of as will be seen from the following figures:—(1900) 17,509,333; (1899) 37,485,867; (1898) 30,406,182. The largest production has been in counts of 10s. and 20s. Of the former 2,884, 507 pounds were produced in September: the latter shows an outturn of 4,881,809. For the other counts the figures are as follows: 1 to 9s. 921, 707 pounds; 11 to 19s. 3,448,342 pounds; 21 to 30s: 4,359,222; 31 to 40s: 755,633; above 40s: 258, 113.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, DEC. 10.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Arabia arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macaulay arrived here from Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta yesterday evening.

MARSEILLES, DEC. 10.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Matiana left here this morning.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Maria Teresa left Hongkong, for Bombay, on the afternoon of the 10th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 4 16-32.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.
2 3-4 per cent. Consols 97 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes 102
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan 108 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers 64 3-8
Bar Silver 29 13-16

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 13th Nov., as compared with the statement of 6th Nov.:—

LIABILITIES.	November 6. Rs. A. P.	November 13. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	1,01,00,000 0 0	1,01,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,11,01,829 8 10	1,43,20,460 5 6
Other Deposits, &c.	6,64,75,090 10 6	6,77,27,361 11 3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,04,718 8 8	3,42,295 15 9
Sundries	18,80,710 12 9	18,22,523 3 1
Rs.	10,98,62,349 8 9	11,43,12,641 4 0
ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	88,11,765 0 0	87,22,728 0 0
Other authorised Investmts.	83,78,666 10 0	78,69,607 4 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,76,15,354 1 6	1,70,47,412 10 10
Accounts of Credit on do.	2,47,26,609 6 5	2,50,01,141 9
Bills discounted, &c.	1,52,56,133 7 4	1,60,95,967 13 1
Balances with other Banks.	13,10,045 0 0	13,27,738 5 1
Bullion	16,02,537 1 6	15,99,563 6 9
Dead Stock	10,449 14 1	10,552 14 5
Stamps	8,70,045 7 10	8,70,954 3 7
Sundries	1,39,41,128 13 3	1,36,12,915 10 10
Cash, &c., at Head Office	2,24,51,410 7 4	2,21,53,514 13 6
Do. at Branches	b	b
Rs.	11,29,00,684 15 1	11,43,12,641 4 0

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly.	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,300x
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	41
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	80
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dv Rs 20	16xd
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil.	65
Breulee Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvd R30	165
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dv Rs 20	200xd
Colaba	200	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs 15	310
East India	350	1,000	1,000	15	1,325
English Press and Manfg	400	...	...	dvd Rs 9	60
Fort	150	8,300	500	dvd Rs 20	650
French	100	5,000	500	dvd Rs 40	425
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	450	500	dvd Rs 35	340xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	Rs 17	135
Khangaum	240	450	450	dvd Rs 20	460
Bahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	22
ahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co. Ld	300	500	500	53	55
Mercantile	600	500	125	dvd Rs 5	424
Mofussil Co	125	400	all	dvd Rs 35	392½
Munmar M.	000	500	500	dvd Rs 50	395
New Berar	00	125	125	dv Rs 12½	520
New Indian	00	100	100	dvd Rs 18	150
Prince of Wales					15
Sabapathy (Bellary)	300	500	70	30	300xd
Sassoon	300	500	500	30	340xd
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	585
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	1900
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	315
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	1	
Volkart		000		Rs 80	1000xd

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 24m. Sun sets, 5h. 24m. High water, 2-56m., 3-17a. Low water, 9-21m., 8-31a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Open-air Concert, St. Mary's College, 9 p.m.
Bombay Light Horse, Squadron Parade, 7 a.m.

THE HOMELESS LEPER ASYLUM.—The committee of the Homeless Leper Asylum, Matunga, beg to thank Mr. Haji Rahimtulla Haji Dawood for giving a feast to the Mahomedan inmates of the Asylum on the 7th inst. on account of the Subrat holiday.

A SEAMAN IN TROUBLE.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, John Young, a seaman on board the s. s. Castleventry, was charged with wilfully destroying ship's property, to the value of Rs. 60. After hearing the evidence of Captain C. H. Laing the magistrate ordered the accused to forfeit the sum of Rs. 60 out of his pay, and to suffer one day's imprisonment, the sum to be paid to the captain for the owners of the vessel. Accused was further charged with absenting himself without leave, and for this offence he was sentenced to one week's rigorous imprisonment.

A CRUEL BRANDING CASE.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Daroo, a woman, aged 50, was charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt, by means of a red-hot iron. The child, who was brought into court, appeared to the magistrate to be too young to give evidence. The magistrate said that although the accused had made certain complaints against the girl there was the fact, she was not of an age to know right from wrong. The practice of branding children was becoming somewhat prevalent in Bombay, and it was his duty to put it down. He sentenced the accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT BY AN AYAH.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Murray charged a woman, named Moona, with the theft of a gold watch and chain and a silver waist-belt, valued at Rs. 285, the property of Mrs. Beatrice D'Oyly. Complainant stated that, on Sunday last, she engaged accused as an ayah. The same evening she was absent without leave, and next day complainant missed the articles stated, and made a complaint to the police. A sepoy arrested accused as she was driving in a victoria, near Watson's Hotel. On searching her he found the watch in her bodice and the chain in her hair, and she gave the address of a marwari, where she pledged the belt. This was also recovered. Accused was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mahomed Bakir Abdul Rahiman, a Mahomedan, having a record of one previous conviction against him, was charged before Mr. W. Webb, by Inspector Wilkins, with causing hurt to one Vazier Idur, a Mahomedan weaver. On the 29th November last, accused met complainant at Mahomedan Street, Ripon Road, when an altercation ensued between them over some domestic affairs and in the scuffle that followed accused struck complainant with a stick on the head, inflicting a large wound. The injured man was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, while accused absconded to Poona, where he was arrested and brought to Bombay on Monday night. Being an old offender, he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

TROUBLESOME FIREMEN.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Constable Bodley, of the Dock Police, charged five European firemen belonging to the s. s. Acolus, with refusing to obey orders. Captain William Kirkwood, commander, stated that the vessel was bound for Calcutta, and just as she was about to sail the accused struck work and went ashore. They refused to return to work when ordered to do so, and in consequence of this, the ship was obliged to remain in dock. The accused stated that they were shorthanded on board and much over-worked, and as the captain would not engage more hands they found it impossible to work in a tropical climate like this. It was no use complaining to the Shipping Master in Bombay. Accused were each sentenced to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

ILLICIT SALE OF GANJA.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Dowlutta Succaram, a Hindu, who keeps a "dancing-doll show room," at the Mahim Fair, was charged by Mr. MacCarthy, Abkari Inspector, with selling ganja, without a license from the Collector of Abkari. It appears that the accused had been suspected of selling ganja in his show-room and Superintendent Barnett with Inspector MacCarthy devised a plan to bring the offender to book. At 11 o'clock, on Monday night, they sent two men to purchase an anna's worth of ganja from the accused. As soon as the latter handed over the drug and received the money in payment thereof, he was arrested. On his place being searched several packets of ganja were found. The magistrate sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 25.

THE DEVIL AS OUR GOOD ANGEL.

ONE of the most considerable of modern popular treatises on demonology has lately been written by Dr. Paul Carus, editor of "The Monist" under the title of "The History of the Devil." The work is nothing less than a history of the idea of evil from the earliest times to the present day. After tracing the wonderful part played by the principle of evil in the evolution of the race in the religions of ancient Egypt, Babylonia, Persia, India, Judea, Greece, Rome, and mediæval Europe, Dr. Carus thus sums up the case for Satan: "Let us look at the mythical figure of Satan as represented in theology, folklore, and poetry. Is he not really a most interesting man? Indeed, instead of being a representative of all kinds of crime, he possesses many redeeming features so as to be great and noble. According to the account in the last chapter of Genesis, Satan is the father of science, for he induced Eve to make Adam taste of the fruit of knowledge, and the Ophites, a Gonstic sect, worshiped the serpent for that reason. Satan produces the unrest in society which, in spite of many inconveniences, makes the world move onward and forward; he is the patron of progress, investigation, and invention. Giordano Bruno, Galileo, and other men of science were regarded as his offspring and persecuted on his account by the church. And when we glance over the records of the devil contracts we learn to have respect for the old gentleman. Milton's "Satan" is a grand character, a noble-souled rebel, who would rather undergo an eternity of torment than suffer humiliation. The devil is the father of all misunderstood geniuses. It is he who induces us to try new paths, he begets originality of thought and deed. He tempts us to venture out boldly into unknown seas for the discovery of new ways to the wealth of distant Indias. He makes us dream of and hope for more prosperity and greater happines. He is the spirit discontent that embitters our hearts, but in the end often leads to a better arrangement of affairs. In truth, he is a very useful servant of the Almighty, and all the heinous features of his character disappear when we consider the fact that he is necessary in the economy of nature as a wholesome stimulant to action, and as the power of resistance that evokes the noblest efforts of living beings. God, being the All in All, regarded as the ultimate authority for conduct, is neither evil itself nor goodness itself; but nevertheless, He is in the good and He is in the evil. God is in the growth and in the decay; He reveals Himself in life and He reveals Himself in death. He will be found in the storm, He will be found in the calm. He lives in good aspirations and in the bliss resting upon moral endeavours; but He also lives in the visitations that follow evil actions. It is His voice that speaks in the guilty conscience; and He, too, is in the curse of sin: and in this sense He is present even in evil itself. Even evil temptation and sin elicit the good; they teach man. He who has eyes to see, ears to hear, and a mind to perceive, will read a lesson out of the very existence of evil, a lesson which, in spite of the terrors it inspires, is certainly not less impressive, nor less divine, than the sublimity of a holy life; and thus it becomes apparent that the existence of Satan is part and parcel of the Divine dispensation. Indeed, we must grant that the Devil is the most indispensable and faithful helpmate to God. To speak mystically, even the existence of the Devil is filled with the presence of God."

ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT SCHOOL.

THE annual distribution of prizes and concert at St. Joseph's Convent School, Bandora, took place last night, when his Grace the Archbishop of Bombay presided. The first half of the programme consisted of songs, recitations, and music, and this was followed by a drama in three acts, "The Witch Rosenberg." This was admirably pourtrayed. The president distributed the prizes.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are or the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE WHITWORTH.)

A DISHONEST CASHIER IN FAMINE RELIEF WORK.

IMPERATRIX VS. CHHAGANLAL WAKHATCHAND.

THIS was an application for revision of a decision of Mr. A. E. L. Emanuel, first-class magistrate of Ahmedabad, who, in June last, convicted the accused of embezzling sums amounting to Rs. 31-12-3 due to labourers employed on the relief work; and sentenced him to a year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500, or in default of payment to further rigorous imprisonment for six months. Mr. G. S. Rao appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

An appeal from the sentence was made to Mr. T. D. Fry, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who, in July last, dismissed the appeal. It appeared the accused was employed as cashier in a Famine Relief Work at Dhansura; and the sums embezzled by him were entrusted to him by Government for payment to labourers employed on the work. On the night of the 12th March last, the public works superviser, Motilal Lalubhai, went out to witness the payment of wages by the accused. He noticed that one of the payees, a woman named Ratna, complained that she had been paid 19 instead of 21 paisas. She was then given another paisa, and Motilal's suspicions being aroused by this slipshod method of procedure, he enquired into the matter. He found that, according to the muster-roll, Ratna was entitled to 21 paisas; and on counting the money in her hand, he found that it amounted to 20 paisas only. Motilal then instituted further inquiries amongst members of the same gang of labourers and found that most had been paid short. Other gangs were examined, and similar defalcations were discovered. The prosecution depended upon the result of the enquiries so made and the confession made by the accused to the Executive Engineer, Mr. Furdoonjee. Counsel for the appellant in the Sessions Court complained, and in Mr. Fry's opinion, with good cause, of the way in wich certain statements had been admitted as evidence in the case. The accused confessed to Mr. Fardoonji to the offence charged against him and offered to repay double all that he had embezzled. Whatever might have been the amount actually embezzled by the accused, the offence, Mr. Fry said, was serious in the extreme. Trusted by responsible officers of Government, the accused had deliberately robbed men and women who, even with hard work, could scarcely keep body and soul together. Mr. Fry confirmed the conviction and sentence.

Mr. Justice Candy, in giving the court's decision, said: We have perused the record and considered the arguments urged by Mr. Rao for the accused, but we find no sufficient reason to justify the interference of this court in revision. It is unnecessary to refer to the irregularities in the magistrate's procedure, which have been commented on by the Sessions Judge, who, in appeal, very properly confined the alleged misappropriation to the instances of the direct evidence of the labourers who had been underpaid or not paid at all. There was evidence which the lower courts were entitled to treat as credible; that in the cases of Ratan, Gendi, Metadi, and Suraji there were small under-payments; and that Soni was not paid at all for the week in question. The enquiry at once set on foot by the supervisor, with the assistance of the civil officer and the hospital assistant, shewed that these were not isolated instances which might possibly be attributable to carelessness. This evidence was clearly admissible under Sections 14 and 15 of the Evidence Act (see the remarks of this court in Queen Empress vs. Vajiram, I. L. R., 16, Bombay, page 414.) The defence of the accused has from the first been that the person guilty of the misappropriation was the paying karkun Chhagan. That this man may have acted in collusion with the cashier is possible, and his evidence must be received with caution, whether, against or for the accused. But it is manifest that, though he may have been the conduit pipe by which the payments from the table reached the hands of the labourers, the responsible person was the cashier who had charge of the money. He it was who, when Ratan complained of underpayment, said "give her another paisa"; and even then the payment was short by one paisa. Quite apart then from the admissions made by the accused to the Executive Engineer, which were clearly not inadmissible under Section 24 of the Evidence Act, there was ample legal evidence which, if believed, proved that accused was guilty of criminal breach of trust. We dismiss the application.

HIGH COURT,—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS, Chief Justice.)

THE LATE Hon. MR. J. SUNKERSETT'S ESTATE.

SITABAI AND NARBUDDABAI WIDOWS VS. VASANTRAS NANA MOROBA AND ANOTHER.

THE first plaintiff, the widow of Ramchandra Moroba, and the second, the widow of Shivshanker Anandrao, claimed to get possession of a house situated in Girgaum Road; Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Lowndes, Mr. Chimanlal Setalvad, and Mr. Bhandarker, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Company, appeared for the plaintiffs. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Setlur, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, were for the defendants.

The case for the plaintiffs was to the effect that the late Hon. Jugonnath Shunkershett, by a will dated the 1st July 1864, gave to his daughter, Nathoobai, a house in the Girgaum Road, Bombay, together with the sum of Rs. 5,000, the latter being given for the purpose of repairing and keeping the house in order. Nathoobai had repaired the house and had remained in possession of it up to her death in July 1884. She then left a son and the two plaintiffs as surviving heirs, and they, as such, contended they were entitled to the house. During Nathoobai's life-time, each of the plaintiffs' had a room in the house allotted to her, while the first plaintiff had been living in the house. The defendants claimed to have purchased the house from Kessowjee Damodher Jairam, to whom it was alleged to have been mortgaged by Ramcrishna Shivshunker, the son of the deceased. The plaintiff submitted that Ramcrishna had no right to dispose of the property, and claimed that they were entitled to the house and the rentals derived therefrom.

The defendants said that up to Nathoobai's death her son, Ramcrishna had resided with her in the house, and he had afterwards had it transferred to his own name in the Collector's books and had paid all bills in connection therewith. They denied that the plaintiffs as heirs, had ever become entitled to the house, and believed Nathoobai had willed the property to her son. They submitted the plaintiffs had never exercised any rights of ownership, and if they had any such claim, that it was barred by limitation, and further that the plaintiffs were aware that Ramcrishna had mortgaged the house to the defendants. The defendants claimed to be the "bona fide" purchaser of the house, and submitted the suit should be dismissed with costs.

Evidence in the suit was heard during the day.

HAIRDRESSING AS A LADY'S PROFESSION.

IS it not likely that haidressing will become one of the chief women's employments of the future? Nothing is more noticeable than the care with which women of all ages have their hair dressed nowadays for evening parties and entertainments. Even in the last few years a striking improvement has taken place. Many of these beautiful coiffures are, of course, the result of visits to the hairdresser's, since the cleverest amateur cannot, except in rare cases, achieve such perfection. I was talking last week with a girl who was for seven years employed at a hairdresser's and who was disengaged owing to the unexpected closing of the business. She told me that several of her companions expected to do well as private hairdressers. They had gathered a connection, and attended every day at West-end houses. The charge for dressing at the customer's own house is usually half-a-crown. My friend was hoping that she might in time secure private work which would make it unnecessary for her to take an engagement at a shop. It occurred to me that if prices could be reduced to a shilling for each attendance there would be plenty of work in the richer suburbs and in central London for an army of clever hairdressers.—"Lorna" in the "British Weekly."

Sore Throat

"You cannot do better than gargle with 'Condy's Fluid.'"
Sir Morell Mackenzie, M.D.
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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Vauxhall, 2,345 tons, Captain S R Chandler sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Wartburg, 3516 tons, Captain J. Zittlasen arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, 3rd November, *via* Antwerp, with a general cargo, Mr G Berger and one deck passenger.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain R J Rickford sailed yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Colonel C H Collette, Mr H Turner, Captain L Northcott, Mr Marqhander and 300 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Capt E C Russell arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurachi, December 8, via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers, Col. H C E Lucas, Mr G Scott, Mr Mitcnell, Khan Bahadoor Dinshah Khambatta, Mr C Premjee, two native ladies and 318 deck. She sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss Young, Lieut F P C King, Mr Ferrers, Mr Persham Mr Moolchund and 30 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—DECEMBER 10.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
Tenasserim		Greet			Receiving Hulk
Magdala		Greet			Turret-ship
Abyssinia		Greet	Wet Basin		Turret-ship
Plassy					Torpedo Catcher
Assaye		Coates			Torpedo Catcher
Sphinx		Phillips			Royal Navy
Tientsin	2555	Daniel		5-12	P & O Co
Pekin	2522	Hayward			P & O Co
Foreric	2591	White			M M & Co
Culna	1464	Hill			M M & Co
Barawa	231	Jaffer			M M & Co
Baku Standard	2375	Tucker			E Latham
Yanariva	2151	Smith			M M & Co
King Arthur	1047	Hannah			B & P S N Co
Dido	3127	Pickering			M M & Co
Massilia	2903	Lyon			P & O Co
Wartburg	5576	Zittlasen			
Khandalla	1318	Metcalfe			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.*	Agent
A	Peninsular	3048	Leigh	China	18-12	P & O S N Co
B	Taher	1858	Coates			H C Joosub
G	Barque Grosvenor	5?7	Brebner	Mauritius	20-12	H S Sidiok
H&J	Castleventry	1915	Laing			M M & Co
K	Kagoshima Maru	4370	Murae	Japan	13-12	N Y Kaisha & Co
M	Æolus	1815	Kirkwood			M M & Co
N	Rheinfels	1773	Dewers	Hamburg	16-12	Glade & Co
P	Bithynie	316	Bo lle	Genoa		K Nixon & Co
Q	Bombay	2049	Fraser	Havre	14-12	J M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
Mahanadi	517	Badroo	Karachi	11-12	Shprl & Co
Kaveri	553	Ahmed	Bhownagar	11-12	Do
Sabermati	524	Fukeer	Mangalore	14-12	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent
2	Hispania	2013	Hamilton	Liverpool	17-12	W & A G Co
3	R Rubattino	3044	Saporite	Genoa	13-12	G Delaya
4	Bisagno	1509	Maganzini	Hongkong	17-12	G Delaya
5	Sheikh	2828	Jones	London	15-12	K N & Co
6	Coromandel	2783	Vibert	China	1-1	P & O S N Co
9	Umballa	3125	Campbell	Calcutta	12-12	M M & Co
10	Adelina Patti	1989	Sinclair	Marseilles	22-12	M M & Co
12	Persia	4199	Wheler	London	15-12	P & O Co
14	Pachumba	541	Rickford	Karachi	11-12	M M & Co
16	Booldana	2860	McChellord	Repairing		M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent
8	Dwarka	759	Rothwell	Berbera	13-12	M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
11	Dumras	Russell	Karachee, Dec 8.
	Wartburg s	Zettlasen	Hamburg, Nov 3.
	Indus s	Duchatean	Marseilles Nov 25.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Pachumba s	Rickford	Karachee, &c.
	Æolus s	Kirkwood	Calcutta.
	Vauxball s	Chandler	Calcutta.
	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Castleventry for Antwerp, Fleet.
" Indus for China &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 11.

FROM GLASGOW.

Brittania s—1 hogsheads whisky, B Smyth and Co.
Arabia s—15 cases whisky, H S Smith and Co.
City of Lucknow s—1 hogshead whisky, B Smyth and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Persia s—32 cases wines and spirit, Cutler Palmer and Co 30 cases provisions, D Dadabhoy; 100 cases oilmanstores &c., E Rasoolijee; 30 cases whisky, D Cowasjee; 172 cases portwine, H J Rustomjee and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—100 bales cotton Forbes Forbes and Co; 150 bales cotton, W & A Graham and Co; 42 bales wool, L Bhicumchund, 8,000 cwt bone meal, Croft Mody and Co; 150 bales hemp, J Chanes and Co; 9 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 135 cwt coiryarn L Manchund, 25 bales wool, N Nanjee; 12 bales wool, F Chimondas; 1020 cwt myrabollams, E Oomersey, 55 bales wool, C Nanjee; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—25 bales hides, Tyabjee and Co; 14 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co; 25 cwt deer horns, C Nanjee; 58 cwt olibanum D Canjee; 10 bales skins, M Jaffer; 54 bales hides and skins, W and A Graham and Co; 23 bales hides, D Balcrishna and Co; 19 bales skins, R M Kooka.
Sheikh s—731 cwt myrabollams; R J R utnagur; 37 cwt almond, Kiddle Reene and Co; 32 bales hides and skins, H E Goolmahomed; 143 cwt myrabollams, J Khetsey and Co; 164 bales hides and skins, H E Goolmahomed.

FOR BARCELONA.

R Rubattino s—100 balescotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Bombay s—331 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR CATANIA.

R Rubattino s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

R Rubattino s—100 cwt myrabollams, J Khetsey and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Rheinfels s—221 bales cotton, 1,030 cwt gingellyseed, A Blascheck and Co; 110 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Bombay s—1,000 cwt gingellyseed, H K Moosa.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rheinfels s—275 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co; 165 bales hemp, Kiddle Reene and Co; 100 bales hemp, P Bhimjee; 297 cwt myrabollams, Seervai and Chinoy; 5 pots giranium oil Volkart Bros; 105 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 8,000 cwt bone senews, R Kaderbhoy; 220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—142 bales cotton, Rally Bros, 103 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Sheikh s—70 bales cotton, Ritchard Stewart and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum, and Co.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—6,002 cwt gingellyseed, J Fachiri, 300 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton; The New Mofussil Co; 2,000 cwt linseed N Khairaz and Co.

FOR FLEETWOOD.

Castleventry s—4,230 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bisagno s—90 cwt Curroo roots, P. F. Talati.
Penninsular—50 cases opium, B and P S N Co; 23 cases opium, P and O Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Peninsular s—595 bales twist Talati and Co; 103 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co; 210 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 206 bales twist, N J Abrahim; 43 bales twist, S Dossabhoy and Co; 600 bales twist R S Woonwalla; 501 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. POLLEN, COMMANDING, B.V. R.

Bombay, 12th December.

1. The Battalion will parade at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground at 4-45 p.m. on Saturday next, the 15th instant.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 12th December.

1. There will be 40-pr. and 10 inch R M L Gun drill at the Town Hall Compound and Nesbit Road Head-quarters to-morrow at 8-45 p.m.
2. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, on Saturday next the 15th instant, at 4 p.m. sharp, and proceed to Colaba North Fort to continue the Annual Gun Target practice. Dress—Drill Order without arms. Putties to be worn. No. 2 Sub-division of each Company is detailed for first relief.
3. The following promotion is ordered in No 1 Company:—Bombr. J E Walsh to be Corpl in No 1 Sub-division vice Blodwel reverted.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Captain, R. A.
Adjutant, B. V.A.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MIDDLETON—November 30, at Dibrughar, the wife of J Aitken Middleton, of a daughter.

PAPAGHEEKA—December 3, at Calcutta, the wife of Michael Papagheeka, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CROW—MANUEL—December 5, at St Thomas' Church, Middleton Row, Calcutta, by the Very Rev Father V Marchal, S J, Vicar-General, assisted by the Rev Father R Louwyck, S J and the Rev Father F X Crohan, S J, Samuel Edmund Crow, son of the late Richard Monach Crow, of Purneah, to Agnes Constance, daughter of Charles Norman Manuel, Solicitor.

PRICE-CRESSWELL—December 8, at St Michael and All Angels' Church, Jalpaiguri, Bengal, by the Rev G F G Wintour, Chaplain of Sadpur, William Norman Price, to Clara Cresswell, youngest daughter of the late George Edward Cresswell.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1900.

IF the Lessons of the War be not forced into the cranium of John Bull, it will not be for want of teachers. "The Lessons of the War" stare us in the face, turn where we will. Hyper-cautious officers say "Wait until the War is over before deducing its lessons." But the War is over. What has been left to Lord Kitchener to deal with is an after-math of blood-thirstiness among men who, had they lived in other countries and at other times, would have been pirates and brigands. It is not, therefore, too soon either to study the lessons the war has taught us, or to point the moral of any particular incident of the long campaign. But we are inclined to doubt whether much good can be effected by their discussion in the lay press. It is not good to reveal to an enemy the weak points in one's armour and questions as to the defects in our system, the incapacity of our War Office, the antiquity of our armament, and the lines upon which Army Reform will proceed, had better far be dealt with "in camera." Lord Kitchener's expulsion of the war correspondents is an evidence of the tendency of his feeling in such matters. And the stupidity of telling our friends that which they may use against us when they become our enemies is a lesson which may well be applied to other circumstances in life as well as those connected with war. So long as the discussions are confined to generalities in both lay and service press, little injury to British interests may accrue. But the utmost care should be taken not to give too free publicity to weaknesses which still exist. Those which have been remedied, it is safe enough to noise abroad, always however in general terms. The Director-General of Artillery in India was asked for his deductions almost before the War had begun. And he gave them, but so discreetly that the casual reader might easily have been misled into the supposition that the Director-General believed everything to be the best in the best of all possible military worlds, and that those who wished for anything different were but sighing for the moon. At that time correspondents and military men were indulging in sweeping criticisms, for which chagrin at our early reverses was almost solely responsible. But sober judgment showed them that generals who were almost execrated were frequently right, and their critics wrong. Our field-guns were declared to be useless; yet within a short time they were found to be excellent. Lay criticism of a scientific subject is useless; but it may serve a good purpose, if, in its very ignorance, it misleads the enemy as to what is really being done.

The whole world already knows that the first lesson the War taught us was that we were wrong not to be prepared for war either in the direction whence it came, or any other, and that we were wrong in sleeping while other nations were vigorously laying up for themselves treasures in arsenals and dockyards. Then we have learnt that the War Office has lost the confidence of the Army. And all the explanation that is offered to us is that which Lord Wolseley hinted at—"a house divided against cannot stand." A writer in the "Times," who unsparingly criticises the War Office, attributes the failure of that office to meet the requirements of the Army and of the public to "the internecine strife at Pall Mall." Has not Lord Wolseley, also, hinted at this and asked that the whole of the correspondence between Lord Lansdowne and himself shall be made public? The shortcomings of the War Office then form the first really important lesson of the War. The truth about the War Office, we are asked to believe, lies buried in the volumes of evidence taken by numberless commissions and committees. What the advocates of reform desire is, first of all, the carrying out of the recommendations of the Hartington Commission in the establishment of a special department under a chief of the Staff to advise the Secretary of State on all matters of general military policy, and all questions as to the strength, distribution and mobilization of her Majesty's land forces, and the relative importance of various services put forward by the heads of departments; to collect and co-ordinate all military information; to prepare and revise from time to time a general scheme for the defence of the Empire, and to examine the Estimates with a view to ensure that they are framed in harmony with that scheme; to prepare plans of action in certain contingencies; to communicate directly with the First Naval Lord on all matters involving inter-departmental policy; to lay before the Secretary of State an annual report stating clearly all the military requirements of the Empire. These modern reformers would remove from the War Office all work which can be locally carried out, placing direct responsibility upon the officers commanding districts and garrisons. The evidence taken by Mr. Brodrick's Committee will suffice to guide the new Secretary of State in this respect. To make the War Office into a military Institution, as in all other countries, by gradually reducing the huge civilian establishment and employing picked non-commissioned officers who have passed through the Army to carry out all the minor clerical work, which is now most expensively performed would indeed be a change. If it be decided to create a military finance branch, as in India, this branch would be amalgamated with the Army paymasters, so that its members may serve at out-stations and carry out local audits, reporting direct to the War Office. It would also establish an effective system of inspection of the training of every arm, including garrison artillery, the inspecting officers, who must be recognized experts in the work of the several arms, to report to the Commander-in-Chief. And further it is claimed that it would ensure that patronage shall be dispensed solely and simply on grounds of fitness, so that incompetence in important positions shall no longer be possible.

No mischief can arise from the revelation of so much. But the conductors of publications, such as the journals of the United Service Institution, must exercise the utmost care in regard to their utterances, for surely, as they reproduce articles translated from foreign military papers, foreigners translate theirs, and all the secrets of the Service are unfolded. It is not necessary for an ingenious Yankee to pry upon us for the secrets of our military prison-house, as in the case of the French field-gun. We give them away, trusting to the personal bravery of our soldiers to compensate for the deficiencies of our weapons. That plan may answer for a time, but only for a very short time, in these days of arms of precision. Even laymen have pointed out how absurd are our drill-books and how suicidal it is for our officers to follow too closely the instructions there laid down. That is a lesson of the War as important as any other. And only this week we read of the loss of valuable lives attributable to nothing else but the too strict observance of the cut-and-dried instructions of an antiquated drill-book. "For this War we are paying a big price, but if only its teachings are heeded, we may reap a big profit and lead the way in military development." Thus wrote Mr. Prevost Battersby of the "Morning Post," and this is the text of a practical discourse by Lieutenant-Colonel Ovens of the Border Regiment, who asserts that if we wait longer our minds will have such a mass of matter to deal with that it will be almost impossible to arrive at any definite conclusions. Much, of course, depends upon the capacity of the mind. But there is much to support the contentions of Colonel Ovens. He too animadverts upon our unpreparedness, the chief contributor to which he holds to be the system which denudes our regiments of their best officers, non-commissioned officers and men to fill staff billets. Then we are behind in military education—that is another lesson of the War in which the men we have looked upon as barbarians have out-matched us. Our disasters are shown to have been due to half-a-dozen causes—to making attacks in difficult country without reconnaissances, to launching troops to assault in disconnected and fragmentary portions, to sending out weak detachments without inter-communication or support, making frontal attacks over plain where the enemy's guns as well as their infantry were quite unshaken by artillery fire, unlimbering guns close to infantry cover and making night attacks over ground, which had not been properly reconnoitred even by day. The deduction of Colonel Ovens from this is that our officers are deficient in "strategical offensive" and "tactical defensive." And the lesson he would bring home to men as well as officers is the necessity of developing the individual action of each man. The future is to the army whose individuality is most highly developed. That above all others is the lesson of the War. How to attain it is a problem to be solved by Lord Roberts when he assumes the Command-in-Chief.

IN reference to the proposed conversion of the Asiatic Society of Bengal into a Metropolitan Society on the lines of the Royal Societies of England and Canada, Mr. T. H. Holland has prepared a note, showing the various systems obtaining in the relation of learned societies to the State. There are three fairly well-defined types of such bodies, which may be termed the British, American and Continental types. Societies coming under the first description have received formal State recognition by a royal, imperial, or national charter with a grant of money for general or specific purposes, though the members' fees form the main source of income. Of the American type are such societies which, like the Smithsonian Institute, have the control of a National Museum, Observatory, Library, Zoological Gardens. More limited in its influence is the ordinary Academy of the Continent, which is generally maintained by the State and the members of which receive a salary. The Royal Society of Canada, which Mr. Holland considers may form the best type on which to frame a scheme for altering the status of the A. S. B., is an institution in type somewhat between the "British" and "Continental." Its members number one hundred who are elected as a mark of distinction and pay a nominal subscription of two dollars a year to cover the cost of publications. The Government make an annual grant to the Society of five thousand dollars, which is the main item of income. On this subject of State assistance Mr. Holland points out that £4,000 appears to be the usual sum devoted to the Academy by a Continental Government. Servia, with a revenue of only two-and-three-quarter millions spends £2,000 on its Academy. When Canada expends £1,000 on its Royal Society out of a revenue of seven-and-a-half millions, Mr. Holland considers that £2,000 a year would not be an extravagant amount for the Government of India to spend on a Central Learned Society. The A. S. B. has an annual income of Rs. 17,000 and of that sum Rs. 3,000 are a grant from Government for special purposes, but as this is not guaranteed the Society is practically reduced to working on Rs. 14,000 a year. Mr. Holland has noticed in going into the history of the European Academies and Royal Societies that practically all have been grafted upon free existing institutions of the type of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. They are not independent creations by State, but the outcome of a suggestion, in practically every case of an old Society which found that either its aims must be curtailed and its usefulness impaired, or else it should be guaranteed State support. There is however, says Mr. Holland, no instance in which a "General" Society has maintained itself so long as the A. S. B. has done.

THE resolution of the Government of India on the working of the Indian Companies Act last year shows that the total number of companies decreased by 77. The detailed results of the year show that 295 companies increased their capital, and 26 reduced their capital, while no fewer than 170 companies ceased to work. On the other hand 91 new companies were registered during the year. At the end of the official year there were in existence 1,340 companies with a nominal capital of Rs. 50,16,59,360, the actual paid-up capital being Rs. 35,43,87,750. In Bengal there were 402 companies, in Bombay 344 and in Madras 335; but in the amount of average capital in each Province the Bombay Presidency stands highest with Rs. 4,27,030, while the average is lowest in Madras where the amount was Rs. 75,540. The collapse of nearly all the native provident societies in Bengal caused an increase there in average capital. Three years ago there were 356 such societies in Bengal but by the 1st April, 1899, all but 99 had disappeared, and during the past year 66 more have ceased to exist. In Bombay however, though a number of native provident societies have become extinct, there are yet 182 such companies at work. Of the total paid-up capital invested in public companies more than fifty per cent., or nearly 18 crores of rupees, is invested in cotton, jute, wool and silk mills and presses. The proportion of this amount employed in the Bombay Presidency, chiefly, in the cotton industry, is eleven crores, while Bengal accounts for four-and-a-half crores invested in jute mills and presses. The paid-up capital of trading companies amounts to over five and three-quarter crores, of which two-and-a-quarter crores are invested in railways and tramways and a quarter-of-a-crore incoasting and river steamer companies, the latter amount having decreased since the previous year by nearly a crore owing to the liquidation of the India General Steam Navigation Company. Of railway and tramway companies included in these figures the Tapti Valley Railway has the largest amount of paid-up capital, this being Rs. 49,90,650 and the Bombay Tramway Company comes next with Rs. 30,98,250. There are nearly three and a half crores invested in tea, coffee and other plantations, and Rs. 1,65,85,520 in mining and quarrying companies. In both these industries Bengal holds the bulk of the capital, this being due in the case of the plantations to the fact that most of the tea companies, which own gardens in Northern and Eastern India, are registered in Calcutta. Of the money invested in mining and quarrying more than three-fourths is employed in coal-mining and about one-tenth in gold-mining companies.

THE continued absence of rain in the Bombay Presidency is causing great anxiety. Gujarat is still in a serious plight; autumn crops are withering in Ahmedabad and Surat, while in Ahmednagar and Dharwar a similar condition prevails. In these and other parts the young spring crops are also suffering, and in Sholapur, Belgaum and Dharwar the water-supply is becoming scanty. Favourable reports are to hand concerning agriculture in Sind. In Madras the early crops produce a good yield, and the general prospect is favourable, except in parts of the Carnatic and in some portions of the Central, and Deccan districts adjoining, where the failure of the November rain has left the tanks empty. Rabi sowing is nearly completed in Bengal, and the area under poppies is almost completed. Rain is also needed in the North-Western Provinces, particularly in Dehra Dun, Garhwal, Almora, Budaun, Barabanki, and Jalaun. The irrigation crops are thriving. In Jullunder and Sialkot standing crops are being watered, but in Mooltan the turnip and wheat crops have been damaged by locusts, which have also deteriorated the cotton and sesamum crops. Early sown crops in the Central Provinces are on the whole doing well, but late sowings require rain. Blight, in addition to the ravages of insects, has created havoc in the linseed crops. Prices fluctuate, but the tendency is downward, except in Chanda, and all relief works of importance have been stopped save in this district. Prospects of late rice and pulses are not good in Assam, where rain is urgently needed; crops are in a healthy condition in Mysore. In Berar the winter crops require more moisture, and in Hyderabad the situation has increased in gravity. In Parendah taluka of Naldrug district arrangements are in progress for opening new relief works. No rain fell in Rajputana, and in Central India the general outlook is unsatisfactory.

THE Superintendent of the P. and O. Company has received the following telegram from their Agent at Suez with regard to the probable suspension of the Deadalus Light House in the Red Sea: "The suspension is hourly expected of Deadalus Lights owing to oil tanks having been carried away by heavy sea."

THE Rajputana Polo Tournament has just commenced, Jodhpore meeting Ulwar in the first round. The game was fast and the play excellent, but victory ultimately rested with the latter by four goals and two subsidiaries to Jodhpore two goals.

A WING of the 1st Bombay Grenadiers replaces a wing of the 40th Pathans at Dera Ghazi Khan.

MR. HESKETH BIGGS, Accountant-General, Madras, who recently returned from furlough, died of cholera on the 7th instant. He was attacked on the 5th.

A FRESH village, Ghamrora, in the Gurdaspur district has been attacked with plague. It has a population of 1,784. There have been 2 cases and 1 death.

DETAILED rules have been issued regarding the taking of the census of cantonments and of troops on the march or elsewhere, and of railway servants and travellers by rail.

THE total mortality reported in Calcutta on Friday was 112. Four plague cases were reported and three deaths from the same cause. Seven fresh cases of plague were recorded in Calcutta on Saturday. The total mortality was 106.

THE Imperial Penny Postage system was extended to the Orange River Colony and Transvaal from the 1st December, and the Indian rates of postage charged on letters to those possessions is now one anna, for any weight not exceeding half an ounce.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of November 1900, 1898, Rs. 11,27,29,000; 1899, Rs. 8,82,71,000, and 190,0 Rs. 8,79,02,000.

THE last Gazette's famine relief returns show a decline of 85,439 persons on the rolls, of which nearly 65,000 were decreases in British districts. These works were then open only in Bombay and Berar, but while there were only 1,600 people in the latter province, the numbers in Bombay showed an increase of nearly 4,000 and amount to over 139,000. There were also over 100,000 in receipt of gratuitous relief in Bombay, and it is to be feared that the whole province has another season of distress before it. In the Central Provinces 50,000 persons were receiving relief, and in Berar over 10,000. Ajmere has finally dropped out of the list for all kinds of relief. In the Native States the numbers have dwindled slowly. In the States of Central India the works have been closed, and there were less than 1,700 persons in receipt of relief, while in the Central Provinces States there were 246 people on works and 111 receiving relief. The Rajputana States had close on 5,000, Hyderabad 5,500, the Bombay States over 12,000 as against 27,000, and Baroda over 14,000, a couple of thousand fewer than the previous week.

A GREAT ACTRESS.

MEMOIR OF HELEN FAUCIT.

BY HER HUSBAND, SIR THEODORE MARTIN.

BORN in 1817, Helena Saville Faucit—or, to give her the professional name by which she was best known to the world, Helen Faucit—came of a theatrical family, both on her father's and her mother's side. Her only sister, Harriet, eight years her senior, was also an actress of renown, but few actresses have evinced so early a bent towards the stage as the younger of these twain, or stepped with what seemed to the world so little preparation into the very foremost rank of her profession. Most actresses have with steps more or less slow and arduous attained to fame and position; but beyond her obscured girlish efforts, aided by kind hints from the good old retired actor, Percival Farren—brother of the more celebrated William Farren—Helen Faucit may be said to have come almost straight from school to take the place of leading actress both in comedy and tragedy on the classic stage of Covent Garden. Her preparation, in fact, lay in what she calls her "quiet studies," among which Shakespearian characters mostly engaged her attention. It was at the age of eighteen that her performance in some private passages on the stage of Covent Garden attracted the favourable notice of Charles Kemble, and so much so that he determined at once that she should make a public appearance as Juliet, promising himself to repeat on the occasion his famous impersonation of Mercutio. The story of her debut has already been told, but it may be repeated here in the biographer's words:

The terrible anxieties of a young girl, on the eve of a first appearance, before the most critical of audiences, upon the stage of the great Covent Garden Theatre, were greatly aggravated on its being found at the last moment that no actor could be had who was young enough to play Romeo to her Juliet, and that the play must be changed. Accordingly, the announcement in the playbills of 28th December, 1835 that "on Tuesday, the 5th of January, will be acted 'Romeo and Juliet,' the part of Juliet by a young lady, her first appearance," was followed on the 31st by an intimation that "on Tuesday, January 5th, will be acted Sheridan Knowles's play of 'The Hunchback,' the part of Julia by Miss Helen Faucit, her first appearance."

The most experienced actress would have been put to a severe trial by so sudden a call upon her resources. What must it have been to a novice, who was thus unexpectedly compelled to throw herself into all the fluctuating moods and violent emotions of Knowles's heroine, at the moment when she was looking forward to the hope of realising her long-cherished dream of Shakespeare's Juliet, at a performance on the success of which her after-life would depend! "I was almost heartbroken," she writes in 1881; and how much this added to the terrible tension of feeling with which I approached the trial, none but myself can ever know."

The dreaded trial, however, proved a brilliant success, and the applause of acrowded house was still ringing in her ears when, that night, she wrote in her diary the following entry:—

"Tuesday, January 5.—It is over, it is over, this as yet the most important day of my life, and, I thank God, well over—at least, I hope and trust so. It seems even now like a dream to me. I can remember nothing, think of nothing, but that it is over. Oh, happy, happy girl! and most of all happy in making those I love happy. Oh that some bird could whisper to my Harry!" (her sister), "but she cannot hear until to-morrow. I can remember seeing nothing but my dear old grandfather with his white head and streaming eyes looking at me, oh so anxiously, from the orchestra.

That season the young debutante played Belvidera Beatrice, Lady Teazle, Mrs. Haller, and numerous other parts of the first importance; for there were no long "runs" in those days, and the critics of the time were not slow to appreciate her power and versatility. Bearing in mind her long and distinguished association with Macready, it is interesting to note her record of her stealing away about this time, on what she calls one of her "free nights," to witness a performance of this eminent actor, with whom she had as yet no personal acquaintance. He made, as will be seen, a deep impression upon his young admirer.

EARLY IMPRESSIONS OF MACREADY.

"Tuesday, February 16.—Saw the 'Provost of Bruges' this evening, a very pretty play indeed, and I think some of the poetry most beautiful, but oh, how splendidly did Mr. Macready act in it! I think I liked him better to-night than ever, but somehow he always carries my heart and soul along with him, there is such an earnestness and meaning about everything he does, even the most trifling word or action, that carries such truth with it. I hear a great many talk of his faults of declamation, pauses, and so on, but I don't know how it is, he never gives me time to see them. He may not be, and certainly is not, so graceful in his manner and bearing as Mr. Kemble (but then how very very few are!), but his overpowering earnestness makes amends for all, and leaves no fault that I can see."

Circumstances soon brought her into closer relations with the great tragedian, and it is amusing to note how her admiration was mingled with a feeling almost of terror in his presence. This was the period of the tragedian's irascible assault upon Poet Bunn. The incident naturally led to the actor's severing his connection with Drury Lane and taking an engagement at the rival "patent house." Sir Theodore Martin's comment is as follows:

AN ANXIOUS DEBUT.

Mr. Macready's performances gave her a few days of comparative rest. But on the 18th she was called upon to play Mrs. Haller, rehearsing it with him only once, and that on the morning of the performance! This, she writes, was "The first time of my meeting Mr. Macready. He came up to me and congratulated me very kindly upon my success, but with all this I feel very much afraid of him, there is something so cold and distant, and almost repulsive in his manner. I don't think I shall ever like him. Mr. Macready took me on after the play, but how different his manner of doing it was to Mr. Kemble's? I felt that he thought it a great bore. I may be wrong, but his manner gave me that impression." In his published Diary he mentions that, when called for, "he would not go on without Miss H. Faucit.' His manner of doing so was obviously unfortunate. It might have been different, could he have divined that he was soon to be deeply beholden to the genius of the young enthusiast for his success as a London manager.

He gave her the secondary part of Clemanthe in Serjeant Telfourd's classical tragedy of "Ion," the chief female part being reserved for Miss Ellen Tree, afterwards Mrs. Charles Kean; and, in recording a rehearsal of the play, she exclaims: "How foolish it is of me to feel so much afraid of Mr. Macready! My voice actually trembled this morning in going through the scenes. I know I always feel studpidly nervous and diffident with managers; but there is something about Mr. Macready that is quite awful." In spite of a powerful company, affairs were not prosperous at the Theatre. Yet play-going was a far less expensive pastime at that day than it is now, as will be seen by the biographer's curious foot-note:

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

In looking over the playbills of Covent Garden Theatre of this season, one is struck by the contrast which they present to those of the present day. The prices of admission are: Boxes, 4s., Pit, 2s., Lower Gallery, 1s., Upper Gallery, 6d. The performances began a quarter before 7. Again, there are always two, frequently three pieces given—for example, on the first night of "Separation" it was followed by the farce of "The Irish Tutor," and "The Grand Operatic Romance of Quasimodo" by Fitzball. Quantity as well as quality was given for the money, for besides such actors as Kemble, Macready, Sheridan Knowles, and Helen Faucit, the names of Tyrone Power, the great Irish comedian, and Miss Romer, a singer of great charm, appear in the after-pieces. The scenery, too, was excellent and varied. Next season stalls at 7s. were introduced. The same liberal allowance of entertainment was continued. Thus, on 12th December, after "King John," with Mr. Macready as the King, Charles Kemble as Falconbridge, and Miss Faucit as Lady Constance, Colman's five-act-comedy of "The Clandestine Marriage" was given, with Mr. Farren as Lord Ogleby.

Helen Faucit, however, learnt to respect the sincerity and appreciate the really kindly and honourable nature of Macready; and he became one of her truest friends and advisers. To follow the story of her association with him in his memorable managements of Covent Garden and Drury Lane would be to write the history of all that was best and most worthy of sympathy in the annals of the stage of those days. A mere list of the parts that Helen Faucit played would make no small demand upon our space. They will be found set forth under her name in the author's copious index. Prominent among them is her Pauline, in Bulwer Lytton's famous and long-popular "Lady of Lyons"—certainly the most successful of all Macready's new ventures. The same author's romantic play, "The Duchesse de la Valliere," in which Miss Faucit had played a leading part, had afforded but little encouragement; and even "The Lady of Lyons" met at first with so cold a reception that there was some thought of withdrawing it after a few nights. Helen Faucit was, as most people know

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

BLUE-BOOK ON PEKING.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

Lord Cranborne in reply to a question, in the House of Commons, said that Government had been given to understand that the present disposition of the forces of the Allies on the Peking-Shanhaikwan Railway was purely temporary.

The Government, he said, was closely watching the matter.

The Blue-Book, containing Sir Claude Macdonald's despatches regarding the siege of Peking, mentions specially Captains Poole, Strouts and Halliday and Messrs. Oliphant, Warren, Dering, Cockburn, Ker, Norris and Morrison and other civilians. Mention is likewise made of several foreigners and notably of the Japanese, Mr. Shiba.

The Germans who occupied Tsangchau have now returned to Tientsin.

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Lloyd George brought forward an amendment to the Address, deprecating members of the Ministry holding shares in any concern which was receiving Government contracts.

Mr. Chamberlain said that the question raised by the amendment was one touching his personal honour and was the result of the slanderous campaign directed against him.

He explained his connection with the Colombo Company, which is the agent of the tea and coffee produced in Ceylon and it (his connection) dated as far back as twenty-three years. He impugned the contract made locally by the company without his knowledge and formally denied that he had ever used his influence to obtain a Government contract for any company.

The House of Commons by 200 to 128 have rejected an amendment to the Address deprecating the inclusion of many members of one family in the Cabinet.

Dec. 11.

The Commons have voted the address in reply to the Queen's Speech by 265 to 23, after rejecting by 269 to 127 the amendment of Mr. Lloyd George, which was supported by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

RUMOURED BATTLE BETWEEN DE WET AND KNOX.

It is rumoured that a battle between General Knox's force and De Wet is proceeding.

Lord Onslow, in reply to a question, said it was not intended that Sir A. Milner should hold both the Commissionership and Governorship at the Cape, but he will not vacate the Governorship of the Cape until he is appointed Governor of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, the date of which is uncertain. Meanwhile he merely replaces Lord Roberts as administrator.

A memorandum of Lord Roberts on the subject of farm-burning states that none have been burnt since the 18th November without a written order from a general.

Lord Kitchener's head-quarters are now at Bloemfontein.

PRESENTATION TO LORD ROBERTS AT CAPETOWN.

Lord Roberts has been presented with a sword of honour at Capetown. In a speech he made on the occasion he referred with emotion to the work done by his troops and said it would be his proudest boast if he had done nothing to hinder the friendly fusion of the two races.

COUNT VON BULOW ON THE BOER QUESTION.

Count von Bulow in the Reichstag explaining the Emperor William's rebuff of Mr. Kruger said he appreciated the sympathy for the ideal Boer but ovations would be useless to Mr. Kruger and possibly prejudicial to Germany who lived in friendship with England based upon mutual consideration.

He asked what good the French demonstrations had done to Mr. Kruger.

LORD HOPETOUN'S CONDITION.

Lord Hopetoun had not improved on his arrival at Adelaide and was carried on board the flagship.

THEFT OF NELSON RELICS.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

A sensation has been caused by the theft of Nelson relics at Greenwich Hospital, including two sword hilts, a gold watch, epaulettes and medals.

The only clue to the robbery is a scrap of paper left on the show case, inscribed "Trafalgar avenged."

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Dec. 11.

Speaking at the Port Trust lunch, this afternoon, H. E. the Governor said he understood that in every well-regulated assembly it was expected that a total stranger should give his opinion on points with which he was unacquanted. He was a stickler for custom precedent and would not, therefore, fail to show the Trust the way they should go. He would remind them of what would have been necessary a few years ago. He read in a book, entitled "Karachi: Past, Present and Future," by Mr. Bayliss, the other day, that until the Napier Mole was constructed the general and subaltern, the prominent civilian and the youngest writer had been carried pickaback to and from the steamer. Happily things were different now. The enterprise of Government and the local authorities by the construction of the Napier Mole and the Manora Breakwater had raised Karachi to be the third greatest export port in India and provided accommodation for an increasing number of steamers for the despatch of business. Government had not dealt illiberally with them in the past. They had given 67 and-a-half lakhs out of something like 180 lakhs spent in improving the port since 1860. He foresaw a great development of the port in the future owing to the fact that it was 200 miles nearer Europe than any other Indian port. He read the other day in a book, written in the 16th century, that captains used to be advised to beware of the liver-eaters of the port of Karachi, who when they saw a man eating his dinner consumed his liver and killed him. Their Excellencies had neglected the caution to-day and would even risk the danger again. The tour had been delightful, he said, owing to the kindness of Mr. James—cheers—and the people of Sind. They hoped to return soon but if engagements prevented he hoped some of the gentlemen present would visit that backward part of the Presidency, Bombay—laughter—and remind their Excellencies of their promise. The steamer Kola was prettily decorated. Messrs. James and Barrow accompanied their Excellencies on board and saw them off. The Kola picked up anchor promptly at 4 p. m. and soon disappeared.

LUMSDEN'S HORSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 11.

The executive committee of Lumsden's Horse have received a cablegram from Colonel Lumsden from Durban, dated the 10th instant, stating that six officers, ninety men and five horses are due at Bombay, per steamer Atlantian, on the 27th instant, and asking where the corps is to be disbanded. It is stated that the Viceroy is interesting himself in the matter of according a fitting reception to the corps. Letters to meet the corps on their arrival should be addressed care of King, King and Company, Bombay.

THE MASHUD FINE.

It is reported that the Mahsuds have begun paying up the Government fine at Jandola and Surwaki. Mullah Pawindah is actively assisting in its collection. Everything continues quiet on the Indian side but a large raid was committed, via Shawal, by the Mahsuds on the Afghan territory in Sarafza on the 3rd instant.

PLAGUE.

Plague has increased during the last week slightly in the Bengal districts but elsewhere, throughout India, a reduction took place owing to improvement in the Bombay Presidency and Mysore. In all in India 1,889 deaths were reported against 2,130 the week previous.

RUBBER PLANTATION IN ASSAM.

LAST YEAR'S TAPPING OPERATIONS.

Mr. J. A. McKee, Conservator of Forests, Assam, has recently published a report giving the results of tapping operations carried out in the Charduar Rubber Plantation in the past season of 1899-1900, from which the following extracts are taken :—

An area of 474 acres, containing 6,810 trees, was worked over, yielding 4,502lbs. of clean and dry rubber. The figures give an average outturn of 9·51bs. of clean rubber per acre and 66 of a pound of clean rubber per tree. In the previous year, the figures of outturn were very similar, being 9·4 lbs. per acre and 52 of a pound per tree, the outturn per tree being reduced by the Bomani Hill Plantation containing eight acres in which the trees are planted much more densely, and are, therefore, smaller than at Charduar, the actual density being 92 trees per acre in the former compared with only 14 per acre in the latter. It is, however, noteworthy that the Bomani Hill area yielded 9·5lbs. of clean rubber per acre, or about the same quantity as the average outturn for the whole area of 322 acres worked over in the season of 1898-99—a fact which tends to prove the trees being of equal age) that a densely-planted area does not yield more rubber than one sparsely planted—while, on the other hand, it must have cost more to plant out origonally and to establish as a going concern. A net profit, after deducting all charges, of Rs. 6,840-10-6, was realised on the 4,451lbs. of good and inferior rubber despatched to England from the Plantation, which is equivalent to Rs. 122-15-3 per maund of 80 lbs., or Re. 1-8-7 per pound as compared with Re. 1-2-3 per pound realised last year.

Messrs. McLeod and Co., of Calcutta, through whose firm the rubber was despatched to London, and sold, write as follows :

People who have examined our parcel inform us that it is the finest stuff ever seen here from Assam. Last year's shipment could scarcely be improved upon in matter of cleanness and condition, but this parcel is more presentable, the packing being better done.

Doubtless, the better packing in "acme" tea boxes lined with cloth, instead of despatching the product in bags, as was done in the previous season, had much to do with the better price paid, 3s. 7d. per pound having been realised as against 3s. 4 1-4d. in 1899.

The following deductions have been made from the points brought out by the figures and observations discussed in the report :—

That in the present condition of the plantation, only about 9 1-2 lbs. of clean rubber per acre can be safely extracted from the trees at one tapping.

That a densely-planted are does not necessarily yield more rubber per acre than an area of the same age in which the trees are relatively much fewer.

That the outturn of a tree in rubber seems to be in proportion to its crown or lateral spread.

That a carpenter's gouge or a modification of this tool is best adapted for tapping, as it does less damage to the trees than the "dhao" or "kukri" and enables the rubber to be collected with a smaller intermixture of foreign matter and dirt.

That only horizontal cuts should be made during the tapping process, as neither oblique nor vertical cuts yield the same quantity of rubber.

That the expensive application of tar to the wounded trees is not justified by any commensurate result, and may be discontinued.

That, so far as experiments have been made, there are grounds for believing that the trees cannot be tapped three years in succession without showing signs of exhaustion, and that, if this is proved to be correct, it is also probably only less wrong to tap the trees two years in succession.

That neat and careful packing has an important effect on the selling price obtained for the rubber in the London market.

Orchid worship clearly shows no sign of decline At a two days' sale of choice and rare orchids Messrs. Protheroe and Morris, at Wilmslow, Cheshire, lot 81, described as "Cypripedium insigne Sanderae, twenty-one old and new growths," sold for 100gs., while another lot, described as "Cypripedium Collesum Sanderae, two old and new growths, very stroung plants," fetched 120gs. The latter was part of the plant shown at Manchester last year and the year before, and acknowledged to be the best variety of the Cypripedium group known. Many other lost were knocked down at sums ranging from 19gs. to 58gs.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOUTHAMPTON PORT.

GERMAN COMPETITION IN AFRICAN SHIPPING.

AUSTRALIAN COAL RESOURCES.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Southampton has made wonderful strides during recent years towards a great position among the famous ports of the world. Having established itself, thanks to the war, as the principal terminus for the Cape route, the southern port is turning its attention to the ever-increasing Atlantic trade, and is now growing confident that it will in time outrival Liverpool itself as a meeting-place for ships sailing the Western ocean. In this ambition Southampton is helped greatly by the L. and S. W. Railway Company. Having just completed the unrivalled Ocean Quay, which has become so well known to Liverpool shipowners the railway directors have commenced the construction of a dry dock, which, when completed, will be the largest in the world. It will be finished two years hence. Extra quays will also be laid down on the River Test side of the estate. Increased shipping means increased bunkering. For this the company are erecting a new coal jetty, at which steam colliers from South Wales will discharge into barges, thus facilitating the process of coaling. At the completion of this jetty and of the new coal-barge dock there will always be 10,000 tons of coal afloat, independent of the coaling done from railway trucks on the quay.

In this way Southampton is getting ready for a rush of new ships during next year for the Atlantic trade. That colossal company, the North German Lloyd, is, as usual, in the van. Inaugurated in 1862 with a fleet of four vessels, it now has 114 ships in the Atlantic, the largest being the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which will, however, be eclipsed by one the company has building—to be named Kaiser Wilhelm II. This boat will even easily surpass the Deutschland in size. Her gross registered tonnage will be 19,500—Deutschland 16,000—and her engines will be of 38,000 h.-p., or 3,000 h.-p. more than the Deutschland. Another vessel the North German Lloyd Company has on the stocks is the Kronprinz Wilhelm, of 15,000 gross tonnage, and 33,000 h.-p. There are six more boats also building. The American Line does not intend to lag behind. It has four vessels in course of construction—the Vaderland and Zeeland at Clydebank, and the Kroonland and Finland at Messrs. Cramp's yard in Philadelphia. The first-named steamer will run her trials next week. Her dimensions are : Length between perpendiculars, 560ft. ; breadth, 60ft. ; depth, 42ft. ; and gross tonnage, 12,000 tons. The other three are of about the same size. Finally, the Hamburg-American Line, to which the Deutschland belongs, has several smaller vessels on the stocks, all of which will make Southampton a port of call. All this activity in Southampton and among the companies trading with the port is watched with jealous eyes by Liverpool.

Fortunately, the great northern port is quite alive to the competition and fully prepared to guard her interests. Its own trade has grown considerably during the last few years, and consequently any falling off by reason of Southampton is not very apparent. Liverpool, however, admits that in some respects business has been diverted, and this principally in what is known as the French transhipment trade and London goods. One reason assigned for this is the heavy railway charge from London to Liverpool, merchants having to pay only 7s. or 8s. a ton to Southampton, in place of 25s. to Liverpool. That Liverpool shipowners are not discouraged by the progress being made by their southern competitor is proved by the recent and pending large additions to their fleets. Nearly all the leading lines sailing from Liverpool to the United States and Canada have during the last twelve months added to the number of their vessels. Prominent among these are the Beaver and West Indies Lines, managed by Elder, Dempster, and Co. ; the Leyland Line to Boston and New York ; and the Dominion Line to Boston and Canadian ports, each of which has also other large steamers, now being built. Additions have also been made by the White Star Line and the Cunard Line.

In passenger traffic most of the lines seem to have benefited by the great influx of Americans to this country this year, on their way to the Paris Exhibition ; but it is not denied that the benefit would have been greater had not large numbers preferred returning by way of Southampton. No serious complaint is made by Liverpool firms on the score of passengers preferring to travel by subsidised German liners or other steamers from Southampton. Nor are they making any loud boats about wresting the "record" from the German lines. They claim that a fast boat with a large cargo and its passenger berths filled pays better than a crowded passenger express liner without the cargo. In the matter of cargoes, Liverpool steamers also claim to be infinitely better off than their Southampton rivals. Liverpool shipowners entertain no hopes of receiving Government subsidies and are not relying upon that source of revenue in the contest with their rivals.

Arrangements have now been completed for greatly extending in January next the steamship service between Hamburg and the ports of East Africa. Hitherto the German East African-Company has provided the only direct and regular communication between Europe and such ports as Mombasa. Its vessels have sailed once in every four weeks from Hamburg, calling alternately at Amsterdam and Antwerp, and afterwards at Naples, proceeding then to the East African ports in order, as far as Durban, returning at stated intervals by the same route. The new arrangements provide for the despatch of a steamer once a fortnight, to proceed from Hamburg alternately east and west round Africa. One will sale by the present route, continuing the voyage from Durban to the Cape ports, and thence homeward on the west side of Africa. The other will sail first to Capetown by the western route, and thence to the other South African and the East African ports. For the purpose of this extension the German Company has now three new steamers, recently built, ready to take up their berths. In a report of the British Vice Consul at Mombasa it is stated that the German steamers landed at that port alone last year 2,500 tons of European goods. Other 850 tons of such goods were brought by the British India Steam Navigation Campany's vessels, but these sail only between India and East Africa, and this cargo was brought from Aden, to which point it had been conveyed from Europe. The report adds that importers greatly object to the delays and damage incident to transhipment, and that a direct line of steamers between the United Kingdom and Mombasa "would go far to stimulate the trade in British goods." A further point of interest in connection with this subject, mentioned by the Vice Consul is that the exports from Mombasa, encouraged by the Uganda Railway, now open to a distance of 400 miles from the coast, have doubled in volume within the last twelve months.

The latest mail advices from Constantinople bring intelligence of the definitive enforcement by the Turkish Customs authorities of the new regulation respecting the transhipment of goods at that port, which will interfere very seriously with British exports to the Black Sea and other Eastern markets. Hitherto it has been the practice to allow goods to be transferred directly from the steamer arriving at Constantinople to the steamer carrying them to their destinations. Thus the expense of landing was avoided. It is understood that when the goods are shipped under a through bill of lading this method will still be allowed. But a very considerable proportion of the Manchester goods sent to the more distant ports—say Trebizonde or Samsoon—is shipped to Constantinople "for orders," and not under through bills. The obvious advantage of this system is that goods exported in execution of orders from Constantinople may be directed on their arrival to one or other of the minor ports, according to circumstances, at a minimum of expense. The new regulation involves, however, a heavy and quite useless charge which in many cases is extremely burdensome. It forbids the transhipment over the ship's side in the harbour of all merchandise sent to Constantinople "for orders," and compels the master of the vessel to discharge it upon the quay. The extra expense thus incurred, in the case of yarns and all commodities of low value, for quay dues and other landing and reloading charges, amounts to not less than 5 per cent. of their value. The regulation brings no benefit whatever to the Turkish Customs revenue, for the duty is paid at the ultimate port of destination, where also the Customs examination takes place. The only gainers by it are the proprietors of the quays, which belong to private companies. Additional weight is given to this grievance by the fact that it bears almost exclusively upon British experts to destinations beyond Constantinople. Italian and other Continental business with these markets is of a much simpler character than British, and it is almost uniformly conducted under through bills of lading. It thus escapes the extra cost of transport and the frequent delay now falling upon British goods consigned "to order." The question appears to call for diplomatic representation to the Turkish Government, and the attention of the Foreign Office will doubtless be drawn to it.

At the Imperial Institute, London, on Nov. 20th evening a lecture was given by Mr. James Stirling mining representative of Victoria (Australia), entitled "The coal resources of Victoria." The attention of most nations, Mr. Stirling said, was just now turned to their coal. The demand to-day, owing to the rapid development of industries and extension of commerce, was greater than it had ever been before. Russia, Germany, and France had augmented their own production by large purchases from foreign countries, but Great Britain and her colonies could in this respect rely on their own natural resources. The Australian colonies had large areas of coal-bearing territory, and up to the present had produced a million tons of coal, the largest output having been from New South Wales. Ten years ago he was deputed to investigate the Gippsland coal-fields, and he was able to prove that within an area of 3,000 square miles of Jurassic Rocks there were a number of seams of good black coal, from 2ft. to 5ft. in thickness. Absence of railway communication and the dense forests had retarded the industry, but there were now half a dozen collieries at work, employing nearly 1,000 men, and giving an annual output of over 250,000 tons. The quality was that of a good domestic and steam coal, the special feature being that it gave off only a light smoke, which made it valuable for naval purposes. Oolitic beds, covering in all about 7,000 square miles, were found at Gippsland, Cape Otway, and the Wonnan. But it was in brown coal that Victoria was specially rich. From borings carried on over a distance of 50 miles, in the Latrobe Valley, he estimated that there could not be less than 31,144,400,000 tons of brown coal. In several places shafts had been sunk through beds of from 20 to 200 feet thick, and at one place a coal-bed 70 feet thick was being worked as a quarry at the open face. Various analyses of these coals had shown them to be superior to the average German brown coal and to have a much smaller percentage of ash. Austria, Germany, and Italy had put their smaller deposits of this coal to commercial uses by compressing it into briquettes, distilling oils, &c., and the same could be done in Victoria, besides transferring the fuel directly into electrical energy.

The proposition made some months since in Canada, to keep her virgin forests to herself, and instead of exporting them over the American frontier to be converted into paper, to make her own paper, aroused some harassing speculations in the States as to their future supplies of this raw material, and these have not yet altogether subsided. It is a matter of some import with a well-know English firm—Messrs. Brunner, Mond, and Company, Ltd.—as to weather the Dominion will or will not carry out a similar procedure with the nickel deposits situated in some territories of the northern portion of the continent. A short time ago, the Toronto Legislature passed an Act for the imposition of a special export duty on ores or matte, although its execution has not yet been entered on. Dr. Ludwig Mond, it is understood, has acquired large options on nickel-bearing land, and these will become abortive if he is not allowed to remove the ore. This action of Canada is, of course, a perfectly logical outcome of her protective policy, though how it will work out on its individual merits in this case remains to be seen.

Not within recent times has a scientific body been submitted to such a furious castigation as that administered by Professor Perry to the Institution of Electrical Engineers in his inaugural address. It is still the subject of discussion ; and what would be odd about it in any other country but England is the fact that the Professor's uncomplimentary denunciations, though by no means unreservedly accepted, are viewed in such a free and gracious spirit by their victims, as affords a prospect of the brightest future to those who have shown themselves so conscious of their deficiencies and manifested such willingness to listen to adverse criticism. One point in Professor Perry's address, though his deliverance has been very widely commented on, has hardly received the attention it deserves. He referred with great emphasis to the lack of "Imagination" being displayed by the scientific workers of this country. The speaker perhaps might have done well to express himself a little more fully upon this point, since its seriousness from a national point of view cannot possibly be over estimated. The expression he used, indeed, is not so illuminating as it might be. He had in his mind, without doubt, the remarkable absence of basic invention which has distinguished England in late years. We have had our inventions, it is true, but they have all been more or less, the work of mere improvers. The telephone, the phonograph, the typewriting machine, aluminium, the electric incandescent lamp, acetylene, wireless telegraphy are all associated with names which England cannot match in recent times. We seem, indeed, to have been travelling round the ruts made by our forefathers.

NOTES FROM GOA.

Our correspondent, writing from Pangim, on the 9th instant, says :—The Eucharistical Congress closed its sittings on the evening of the 6th instant, after which there was a grand service and a "Te Deum," sung at the Cathedral, in the presence of no less than fifteen Archbishops and Bishops and the Venerable Patriarch of the East Indies, who presided. Prior to the starting of the procession, the Very Rev. [illegible], S.J., of Bombay, delivered an admirable sermon, which was listened to with rapt attention by the congregation and all the State officials present. The procession was an exceedingly imposing one, such as has never been previously witnessed in that country, and the order and silence which reigned throughout reflects much credit on those who made the arrangements. A few minutes before the close of the ceremonies, a telegram was received from the Minister in Lisbon, conveying the glad tidings that his Majesty the King of Portugal had granted his consent to the exposition of the holy body of St. Francis Xavier for public veneration for twenty-four hours. Immediately preparations were made for transferring the rich glass case in which the body is deposited to the nave of the Church or Convent of "Bom Jesus." The coffin was not opened at all and all had to see and venerate the Saint through the panels of the richly adorned glass case, in which the body is and which looked as fresh and serene as when I saw it in 1890, as it was exposed for public veneration. The Governor-General caused all the offices to be closed on the 7th instant and this city was quite deserted. To-day, Sunday, after mass, the Bishops began to disperse returning to their respective dioceses. The old city will in a day or two assume its usual dreary appearance.

Since the publication of our note on the Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry, writes the "Civil and military Gazette" our attention has been called to the case of Mr. Dias, a member of that historic corps resident in Calcutta, who is now in somewhat reduced circumstances. Mr. Dias was wounded in one of the actions in the Mutiny in which the Yeomanry Cavalry took part, and as a result of the wound he has recently, at the age of 63, had to undergo the amputation of a leg. By some vagary of red-tape he did not receive his wound pension for several years, and then only after repeated applications. The Government refused to give him the arrears of pension, and now that he is practically incapacitated from earning a living by the loss of a limb, he is again memorialising the Viceroy for the arrears and also for an increase of his pension. It may be hoped that the Government of India will see its way to granting the prayer of one of the susvivors of a body which rendered distinguished service in the great crisis of British rule in India.

BOMBAY CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

An adjourned meeting of the City Improvement Trust was held yesterday afternoon at the offices, Albert Buildings. There were present Mr. S. Rebsch (chairman), Brigadier-General Ventris, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Colonel Olivier, Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Messrs. F. C. Remington, C. T. Burke, D. E. Wacha, J. Willcocks, J. Sladen, Sassoon J. David, F. Macrae, and Dr. Viegas.

AN ENGINEER'S LEAVE.

Mr. Reynolds, engineer under the Trust, had applied for two months leave on full pay in consideration of giving up his claim to four months' pay on half-pay.

The Chairman moved that 61 days leave on full pay be allowed to Mr. Reynolds from the 3rd January in place of four months' leave on half-pay and on the understanding that no further leave be granted during the term of his agreement.

Mr. David proposed as an amendment that Mr. Reynolds be granted two months' leave on half-pay with the option of taking the other two months either at the end or during the remainder of the term of his agreement.

The amendment was carried

THE CONDUCT OF BUSINESS.

Mr. Wacha's motion in favour of weekly meetings of the Board and the abolition of the Land and Improvement Committees, to which Dr. Viegas had added a rider to do away with the Finance Committee, which was postponed from the September meeting, was brought forward.

Mr. Wacha thought that the time of the Board might be greatly economised if matters were brought directly before the whole of the Trustees instead of being first considered by the Committees. At present some of the Trustees did not know what the others were doing. In case of any important question arising there was nothing to prevent a small committee of experts being appointed to consider it.

The Chairman, in reply to Colonel Olivier, said it was open to the Board to adopt or reject the reports of the Committees, but as a rule they commended themselves to the Board. There had been instances however, where the Board, as a whole, differed from the Committee.

Mr. David suggested that the Committees should be allowed to stand but only the most important matters should be referred to them.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula pointed out that there were sometimes questions of detail which it was necessary to leave to the Committees, but it was desirable that most of the work should come directly before the Board.

Mr. Wacha observed that if only certain important matters were to go before the Committees he would have no objection to their continuance, but if all the business was to go before them he would certainly object. At present when important questions came before the Board from the Committees they had to be discussed "de novo" and all that time might be saved.

Mr. Willcocks said that on the last occasion when this matter came forward he sympathised with Mr. Wacha because a great deal of time was wasted; but since then the procedure of the Board had been greatly changed.

The Chairman said it was practically impossible to continue on the old lines, because the business had largely increased and it was impossible for the Committees to dispose of it. This had led him lately to bring matters directly before the Board and the tendency would be for more business to come before the general meeting. The Committee business entailed an immense amount of office work and there was also the difficulty of getting a quorum as the Trustees were members of so many public bodies. He suggested that the Committees should be allowed to stand and the Board might renominate Committees of a smaller number of members; though they could not consider the redistribution of seats at the present moment.

Mr. Wacha withdrew his motion on the understanding that the Committees were considered as little as possible. The redistribution, he said, might very well be deferred until after the next election.

WIDENING OF CHOWPATI ROAD.

The Executive Engineer of the Presidency forwarded a plan for the widening of the main Chowpati Road, along with the estimate, which amounted to Rs. 6,936. This was recorded.

LEGAL AID.

On the suggestion of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., solicitors, the Board agreed to send general retainers to Messrs. Inverarity and Lowndes, besides renewing the general retainer given to Mr. Basil Scott.

ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY AT FIRST NAGPADA.

The Board approved terms drawn up by the Chairman regarding the acquisition of properties in connection with the revised plans for laying out 1st Nagpada.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES.

During the week ending the 1st instant there was no rain in any part of the Presidency. Rain is urgently wanted in all districts for the young rabi crops. The prices of the staple food-grains have slightly risen in the Panch Manals and Nasik ; elsewhere they have fallen or are stationary. Prices, compared with those of the corresponding week of 1899, are lower in Gujarat and the Deccan, but higher in the Karnatak.

A statement showing the progress of relief measures during the week ending the 1st instant. The numbers relieved are compared below with those of the preceding week.

	Preceding week.	Week under report.
Workers	119,714	119,819
Dependants	22,777	21,513
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	97,975	73,338

The numbers on relief works, including dependants, have increased to the extent noted below in the districts named, while they have decreased in the other districts.

Sholapur	3,886
Ahmednagar	2,451
Bijapur	225

The numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief in villages and poor-house have decreased except in Khandesh and Bijapur, which show increases of 495 and 179, respectively. Six large works were closed during the week and the approach road to the Karmala Municipal bungalow in the Sholapur District was opened as a relief work.

An allotment of Rs. 2,000 has been sanctioned for the improvement of water-supply in the Bijapur District.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	2	4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	2	35
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada	7	4	25
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	1	1	3
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	3	30
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	4
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	8
Total	11	12	113
Total plague deaths to date	80,405	66,475	
Same date last year	39	29	190

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 797 as against 804 during the previous week. Of the total number 76 died from plague and 3 from cholera, the figures for the preceding week being 70 and 10 respectively. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 1200, while that of plague was 170.

The manner in which electricity for lighting purposes has caught on in Calcutta may be gauged by the following figures. The Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation for which Messrs. Kilburn are agents started operations in April 1899 when the supply utilised was only 750 lights, but the extension has been at the rate of 3,000 a month, and now the electrical power equals 27,000 lights. The machinery now installed, and on the way out, will supply 60,000 lights, but the company intends arranging for 1000,000 lights and the engines and dynamos which will be larger than those of the Cauvery falls have been ordered. Meanwhile the mains are being laid all over the city. In up-country stations like Lahore, where the demand for electric lighting in private houses, offices and shops would fall away during the hot weather exodus, the electric punkah offers compensating advantages, and companies supplying both light and punkah power have good financial prospects. It is said that such a venture may be started here shortly.

THE RAILWAY COMMISSION.

FINAL STATEMENT OF THE KARACHI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

In reviewing the evidence given during the past week before the Railway Commission, the Karachi Chamber of Commerce submit that the testimony of all witnesses, shows clearly that for the present the break of gauge on the Hyderabad-Balotra Railway should be located in the neighbourhood of Shadipalli,—preferably at a point some few miles to the Eastward. In the opinion of the Chamber the evidence (especially with regard to trans-shipment) shows conclusively that any other course would inflict a direct hardship on the cultivators and merchants of Lower Sind, and solely for the benefit of certain metre-gauge railway systems. That these hardships are real and not confined to the cost of trans-shipment, or to the loss of time occupied in the actual transferring of the goods from one gauge to another, is amply proved by the evidence given by Mr. Thole, and Mr. Petrie. This evidence is in part confirmed even by Mr. Hanson, of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, who manifestly holds a brief to show that the disadvantages of trans-shipment are practically nil. The statement continues :—

Mr. Hanson, while stating that the actual time occupied in trans-shipping was only about two hours, admits that as regards broken consignments "merchants in Bombay will not remove incomplete consignment but wait until each consignment is complete." Inasmuch as with wagons of different carrying capacities, broken consignments are, and must be, the rule and not the exception, it follows that to the time actually occupied in trans-shipment must be added the time lost owing to the delay in receiving a complete consignment.

Mr. Hanson also makes a strong point of the fact that no complaints had been received by him in 1898 from merchants in Bombay. But the Chamber desire to point out that merchants, recognizing the "unmixed evil" of trans-shipments (as Mr. Upcott described it), only complain when the well-known inconveniences and losses caused by trans-shipments are exceeded through the faults or negligence of the railway authorities, which in his case probably did not occur. One of the reasons that have decided Government to push the metre gauge westward is the

"COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE OF THE CITY OF HYDERABAD,"

(see in this connection the evidence of Mr. Mathradass and of the Hyderabad Deputation of Native Merchants). The Chamber desire to point out that the commercial importance of Hyderabad as compared to that of Karachi is clearly illustrated by the railway statistics. These show that during the past three years the trade of Hyderabad with stations on the Hyderabad-Shadipalli Railway has only been about one-fifth of the trade of Karachi with those same stations. And this proportion in favour of Karachi must assuredly increase as the development—by means of the new canals—of the districts served by the Hyderabad-Shadipalli Railway, increases; for the simple reason that the greater part of the produce of these districts must, in normal years, find its outlet at the nearest seaport—Karachi. In this connection the Chamber especially desire to draw attention to the evidence of Major Browne, R. E., (para. 24), which reads : "If, on general principles, it is important that the break of gauge should be pushed back from Karachi, it is still more imperative that the break should be at least on the further side of the tract which will be served by the Jamrao Canal. The effect of a canal and a railway in developing country can be seen from the statements attached, showing the growth of traffic on the Lyallpur-Khanewal branch of the North-Western Railway. These figures show that the traffic has gone up by leaps and bounds, and that, within two years of its opening, the line through what was a desert has developed, thanks to the canal, a traffic that compares favourably with that on many portions of the North-Western Railway main line. The Jamrao traffic must go to Karachi, and it is in the interest of every body concerned—the mercantile community and the railways—that the traffic should get to destination without transhipment."

The Chamber are pleased to gather from the cross examinations and remarks of the President, Mr. Upcott, that the Government of India are not contemplating the extension of the metre-gauge lines to Karachi by laying a third rail on the North-Western Railway. The Chamber are strongly of opinion that when the time comes for giving the metre-gauge systems

DIRECT ACCESS TO THE SEA-BOARD,

it will be of the greatest advantage to Karachi, to the districts served, and to the railways concerned, if the metre-gauge line be introduced by an entirely independent route from Shadipalli. And for these reasons—(a) Such a line would leave undisturbed the present satisfactory unbroken communication with the Nara Valley. (b) It would be less likely to interfere with the present North-Western Railway traffic. (c) It would give Karachi a still shorter lead to Rajputana, Central and Northern India. (d) It would traverse fertile districts at present lacking all railway facilities.

There are now only two other points to which the Chamber consider it especially necessary to refer—(a) The saving to Government that it is alleged would result from the conversion of the Hyderabad-Shadipalli line to the metre-gauge—("vide" Mr. Upcott's cross-examination of Mr. Webb : also para. 7 of Mr. Home's evidence-in chief) ; and (b) The pledge that appears to have been given by Government to the Jodhpur Durbar regarding the continuation of the Jodhpur-Bikanir metre-gauge railway to Hyderabad—("vide" Mr. Home's evidence-in-chief para 3 and also Mr. Upcott's cross-examination of Mr. Home).

WITH REGARD TO THE FIRST POINT,

the Chamber desire to draw attention to the following facts :—(a) In the "Gazette of India," Public Works Department, Part 1, (No. 240), dated 19th June 1897, a sum of nearly eight lakhs was sanctioned for the conversion of the Hyderabad-Shadipalli Railway to metre-gauge. (b) Mr. Home affirms the cost would be Rs. 30,000 only. (c) The president of the Commission states that to keep the line on the standard-gauge a large expenditure of money is absolutely necessary—(*vide* cross-examination of Mr. Webb.) (d) The recent inspection has shown us that the line in its present state will serve for some years to come, with but a moderate outlay for renewals.

With the above facts in mind, the Chamber can see no necessity for the immediate expenditure of a large sum of money, whether the line be converted or not ; and the argument that a conversion to metre-gauge would mean a large saving to Government therefore falls to the ground.

AS TO THE SECOND POINT,

i. e., the pledge apparently given to the Jodhpur Durbar, the Chamber do not presume that any arrangements between the Government and the Jodhpur Durbar can be final, as in such case there could be no object in the present enquiry.

Summarizing, the Chamber desire again to express their opinion that whilst they believe in the ultimate advantage of a gradual extension of broad-gauge lines as opportunity offers, and further, that the metre-gauge will eventually have to give place to the standard-gauge on the main lines of communication, at the same time they recognize the advantage of a shorter unbroken communication—even on the metre-gauge—with the populous and fertile districts of the North-West Provinces than is afforded by the present railway facilities. And for this reason, (the extension of the metre-gauge to Karachi appearing nearer of realisation than a continuation and extension of the standard-gauge eastward of Shadipalli), they would welcome the early construction of a direct and independent metre-gauge line from Shadipalli to this port. The eight lakhs already sanctioned by Government for the conversion of the Hyderabad-Shadipalli line might, in the opinion of the Chamber, be advantageously utilised for this purpose. It may be that in the construction of this line lies the solution of a railway problem of some years' standing; for not only would all interests be served and the expense of converting the Hyderabad-Shadipalli line be saved, but Agra, Delhi, and portions of the North-West Provinces would be placed in direct communication by the shortest route with the sea port nearest to Europe, and at the same time Karachi would be left in unbroken communication with the Nara Valley. For, from whatever standpoint the question be regarded, the Chamber submit that no case has been made out for the conversion of the Hyderabad-Shadipalli line to the metre-gauge.

In conclusion, the Chamber desire to thank the President and the Members of the Commission for the facilities they have afforded them, not only in laying before them their evidence and aspect of the case, but also for giving them an opportunity of inspecting the line before submitting this final expression of opinion.

Government has ruled that appointments inferior to those carrying the rank of Colonel should not be made from outside the command except in special cases, and also that Lieutenants-General Commanding will in future appoint all Deputy Assistant Adjutants-General and Deputy Assistant Quarter Masters-General on the staff of their commands and all Deputy Assistant Adjutants-General of districts under their orders ; but if no officer in the command were qualified, an officer from other commands would have to be appointed under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief. The Inspectors of Army Signalling will continue to be made by the Commander-in-Chief.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

ENGLAND AND GENERAL MERCIER.

Touching the frothy vapourings of General Mercier in the French Senate, the "Kaiser-i-Hind" writes: Great Britain can well afford to look with perfect equanimity upon the frothy vapourings of General Mercier in the French Senate. During the South African campaign England has shown how great are her military resources. She has proved how confidently she can rely in times of difficulty and danger upon the firm and loyal support of her extensive colonies and dependencies. She has demonstrated in what an incredibly short time she can tranship a vast army with all the military stores and equipments to a distant base of operations accross the seas. If the South African war has proved anything it has proved that the spirit which animated England when the liberties of the whole of Europe were trembling in the balance, and the military skill and bravery which rescued that liberty are still to be found in her. So she can look on with perfect unconcern upon the antics of a deputy accross the channel.

PETTY CRITICISM.

The "Rast Goftar" is of opinion that, in whatever spirit the future acts of Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty may be received in other quarters, they will not fail to be received with that same grateful appreciation by the native community as they have been received till now. Our contemporary adds: Lord Curzon would be more than human if he did not, at times, feel the injustice of the petty criticism that is being hurled against his policy and actions; and did not seek comfort and consolation in the appreciation of "the representative classes among the people." It is not to be expected, as Lord Curzon himself said, at Trichinopoly, that all the measures of the Government would be popular, or command universal approval and sympathy in a country like ours, divided by so many conflicting interests and pretensions. But the fact remains, as the Viceroy reminded his audience, that in spite of a good deal of petty criticism, "there is a general willingness in this country to recognize the spirit by which British rule is animated, and the earnest desire of those, who are invested with the conduct of affairs, to do justice to their splendid but responsible charge." And it cannot but prove cheering to a Viceroy like Lord Curzon to learn, from time to time, that the efforts that he is, in presence of so many difficulties, and with such enormous personal sacrifices, making for the good of the ruling and the ruled alike, are appreciated at their proper worth "by the representative classes among the people."

PRESIDENT-ELECT OF THE NEXT CONGRESS

The vernacular papers are satisfied with the selection of the Hon. Mr. Chandavarkar as president of the next Indian Congress. The "Gujerati" remarks: The Hon. Mr. Chandavarkar has been selected for the presidentship of the Congress to be held at Lahore. This year a good deal of delay has occurred in making the choice of a suitable president. But now that Mr. Chandavarkar has accepted the presidential post, there need be no anxiety about the success of the next session of the Congress. Though interested or shallow-pated publicists have now and then been busy making out that he does not sympathise with the Congress, simply because he has not hitherto taken a very active part in the movement, no one who knew his views had the least suspicion about his attitude.

The "Indu Prakash" writes:—We heartily congratulate the Congress on the nomination of the Hon. Mr. Chandavarker as its President-elect for the coming session. He is one of our best men, eloquent, thoughtful well-read, of irreproachable domestic virtues. His moderation is very well-known, and if some times he too much takes the Governmet view of the question, he can chastise them sharply enough, when convinced the other way, to wit his speech on the Municipal Bill of our Presidency.

"The Indian Spectator" observes:—What gives us especial satisfaction in the selection of the Hon. Mr. Chandavarkar to preside over the ensuing sittings of the Congress at Lahore is the improvement, that it may be taken to indicate, in the feelings among the majority of Indian politicians in regard to those who hold that social and moral progress is at the root, and must, consequently, have precedence of political reform. Mr. Chandavarkar has missed no opportunity of emphasizing this principle in his public as well as in his private life, and the promoters of the Congress may be congratulated on the catholicity which marks their choice on the present occasion. Absolutely devoid of narrow prejudices of race or creed, Mr. Chandavarkar is particularly competent to enlarge upon the principles of that national life which it is the first object of the Congress to foster. Earnest, independent, and sternly loyal to his convictions, Mr. Chandavarkar enjoys, in a unique measure, the respect and confidence alike of Government and of the enlightened public, and no better man could have been chosen to guide the deliberations of the Congress.

MR. WYNDHAM'S REBEL ANCESTOR.

THE reference to Pamela, the wife of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, and the great grandmother of Mr. George Wyndham, may render it of interest, writes a correspondent of the "Freeman's Journal," to recal recollection to the fact that Pamela was, before her marriage to Lord Edward, engaged to Richard Brinsley Sheridan. At the end of November, 1792, Sheridan, at whose house at Isleworth Madame de Genlis and Pamela had been guests, proposed for Pamela. "The evening previous to our departure," writes Madame de Genlis, "Mr. Sheridan in my presence made a formal declaration of his love for Pamela, and she, knowing well his high reputation and amiable character, accepted willingly the offer of his hand, and we decided that the marriage should take place upon our return from France, which would be in a fortnight." The engagement was, however, broken off, and Pamela before the end of the year was the wife of Lord Edward Fitzgerald.

Mr. Wyndhams's grandmother, Pamela Fitzgerald, daughter of Lord and Lady Edward Fitzgerald, married, as his second wife, Major-General Sir Guy Campbell, Bart., and lived during her widowhood for upwards of a generation till her death in the sixties at Richmond Park, Monkstown. Lady Campbell's house, which was a centre of the higher social culture, was a favourite resort of the late Lord Carlisle during his Irish Viceroyalty, and the belief was very generally entertained that Lady Campbell, who was a woman of the greatest intelligence and "well versed in affairs," was consulted on momentous questions of Irish policy. Moore in his Diary, which was edited by Lord John (Earl) Russell, mentions that much pressure was brought to bear upon him in the Whig circles in which he moved not to publish his life of Lord Edward Fitzgerald. He also complains that he had sent handsomely-bound presentation copies of the work to Lady Campbell, Lord Edward's daughter, and to the Duke of Leinster, Lord Edward's uncle, but he had not received even an acknowledgment of their safe arrival. Moore's presentation copy of the life of her father to Lady Campbell found its way after her death to a second-hand bookstall in Dublin, where it was purchased by a well-known member of the Irish Bar.

We all know that until recently the coffin of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, in the vaults of St. Werburgh's Church had been left to decay, and it was only when its repair was undertaken by Mr. Alfred Webb that the Leinster family determined that the sacred duty so long neglected should be discharged by the relatives of the illustrious dead. Lady Campbell was extremely anxious to find her fathers's place of sepulture. After much investigation she was referred to an old man, who, it was believed, could tell her. She went to this pauper's house, and found a man in bed. The moment he saw her he said:—"I know who you are. You must be the daughter of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, you are so like him." She told him the object of her visit, and then he related to her that he had lingered about Newgate when her father died; that he saw six men after nightfall bearing out a shell coffin; that he followed them to St. Werburgh's Church; and that, unperceived by them he stole into the vaults and saw where they deposited the coffin. He stayed all that night in the vaults, and in order to mark the coffin he scratched the letters "E. F." on the lid. In doing this he used a rusty old nail which he had picked up. He took from his bosom a piece of cloth in which the nail was wrapped, and, giving it to Lady Campbell, told her to go to St. Werburgh's Church. She went there with her friends, and in the vaults she discovered the coffin exactly as it had been described by her informant, and the letters "E. F." incised on it several inches long.

THE Etruria conveyed among other passengers, a giant, standing 8ft. 2in. in his stockinged feet. He is an Egyptian, named Hassan Ali, on his way to Cairo, his native city, for a four months' holiday. Hassan Ali comes of a "long" stock. His uncle, father, and grandfather are living. His father is 8ft. 4in. in height, while his grandfather is 8ft. 11in Hassan himself, when booted and "fezed," stands nearly 9ft. high. It was with difficulty he could be accommodated. An ordinary berth was of no use, so that the carpenter of the ship had to knock two bunks into one, and sew blankets and sheets together, end to end, in order to cover his frame. He could never stand up without stooping except an deck, where he remained as long and as much as possible. The giant returns to the States after his holiday. He is married, and has one child, which is said to be as tall as an ordinary man, though only four years old.

WARFARE IN THE FUTURE.

THE WORK OF THE SCOUT.

INTERVIEW WITH MAJOR BURNHAM.

THERE is an American who has lately been promoted to the rank of major in the British Army, and who has a letter, written recently, in Lord Roberts's own fine irregular hand, which testifies that in his opinion no other man could have performed the service he has rendered—service requiring such peculiar training, skill, courage, and endurance. The same man has a magnificent gold watch bearing inside its case a similar testimonial from the Chartered Company. Furthermore he has a record of startling adventures, hair-breadth escapes, and cool courage that is probably unequalled. His name is Frederick Russell Burnham.

He is back in England just now, recovering from injuries that would have been the death of most men. I found him (writes a correspondent) down at Bournemouth, using his enforced idleness in revolver practice to keep his hand in, although ever since he was a boy of ten he has been a crack marksman.

Knowing his experiences, tracking Red Indians in the North-west of America, white outlaws in Arizona and southern California, Greaser bandits in Mexico, Kaffirs in Rhodesia, and you might figure him as a lean, long swashbuckler, with revolvers in his belt and vast oaths on his lips, and would pass unnoticed the quiet, lowvoiced, modestly-dressed little man who strolled on the fashionable Bournemouth cliffs.

Perhaps it is not just to speak of the famous scout as a "little" man, for although he is not much over five feet in height, his shoulders are broad and square, and there is something about his appearance that suggests immense strength. You would think the suggestion was fulfilled if you were to grip his arm and feel the steel muscles rise under your fingers

MAJOR BURNHAM'S EXPLOITS.

Major Burnham is not fond of telling of his experiences, and you might talk with him for six months without discovering, if you didn't know it already, that he was the man who put a bullet through the heart of the M'Limo in '96, and thus hastened the end of the Matabele rebellion brought on by the M'Limo's treachery; that he was one of the three men who came out alive from the terrible fight with Lobengula, in which Major Wilson made that famous "last stand" since celebrated in song, story, and drawing; that with a rifle close to the heart of the King he had put down a Barotze uprising and prevented a massacre; that he had entered the Boer lines over a hundred times in the Transvaal War; and that, when frightfully wounded, he had crawled on his hands and knees to a railroad line he had been ordered to blow up, fulfilled his mission, and then lay hidden, more than half dead, for two days and nights, without food or water.

The Major refuses to talk of these things for newspaper publication—he says it wouldn't look right—but he had some shrewd and noteworthy observations to make concerning the warfare and the scouting of the future.

THE MAN BEHIND THE GUN.

"I am convinced," he said, "that the modern gun brings us back to first principles in warfare, and puts a premium on individuality. Men who are under accurate fire at long range from a concealed enemy have to advance the best way they can, each man for himself, and spread over so much ground that no officer can keep an eye on the whole of them. The day when men are moved in battle like machines seems to have gone by, and instead of producing machines any more we have got to train the individual soldier. One thousand men trained to think for themselves, and to shoot straight, can whip ten thousand drilled in the old-fashioned way. It is the greatest mistake to think that victory depends on numbers.

"This new individuality and mobility will bring back the scout, who had almost died out. Many good scouts are being produced by the war with the Boers, and some excellent scouting is being done by the American Army in the Philippines. It seems to me that the ideal training for the soldier in the future will be that which makes every man more or less a scout, taught to use common sense and all five of his other senses, and, above all, to become a good rifle shot, for, with all due respect to the artillery, it is the man with the rifle who counts in battle. It is surely a mistake to give a man three years' drill and only three months at the rifle butts, and then call him a soldier, when he could meet modern conditions for better with three years of the rifle and three months' drill. I dread to see savages become expert with the rifle, while the average white boy does not know one end of a gun from the other. To shoot properly with a rifle one must be trained to it from his youth up.

THE NIGHT IN MODERN WARFARE.

"The scout nowadays must have many of the faculties that Daniel Boone had, and a good military training in addition. Modern guns and modern ranges have changed the whole scope of his work. One reason why the trained scout will be in greater demand in the future is that nights are going to count for as much as, and perhaps for more than, days in the warfare of the future. The general who moves in the night must be absolutely sure of himself and of his destination, and that is where scouting will count. We estimate in a night march a body of men normally makes half the progress it would in the day time; but with training in the art of stealing forward on the ball of the foot night marching should become much more rapid and sure.

"It seems to me that Baden-Powell is the type of soldier to whom the future belongs—the man who can do the thing the enemy doesn't expect. If you do what the enemy expects of you, naturally he is prepared for you.

THE HORSE AS SCOUT.

"We can get important lessons in scouting from the animals. The horse is especially well worth watching. Many times, when out on the plains alone with my horse, I have laid down and gone to sleep in perfect security, while the horse grazed close at hand. However exhausted I might be, I would wake up instantly if the animal stopped grazing. And it would be instructive to watch him then. You could tell by the way he held his head that he was saying to himself, 'Didn't I hear something a little unusual then?' He would cock one ear back and listen behind him, and then go on grazing if convinced that everything was all right. But sometimes when, so far as the human year can tell, there is no sound, the horse holds his head high, with his ears pointed steadily in some particular direction, then it is time to make investigations. There is as great a difference in horses, of course, as there is in men, and it behoves a scout to travel with an intelligent, quick-witted horse, and to study him thoroughly, especially the language of his ears.

LESSONS FROM THE LEOPARD.

"If the leopard were not such an irresponsible beast he would make a wonderful scout, but you can't depend on his character, although you can depend on his senses every time. A friend of mine has a tame leopard which I watched with interest. He could hear a waggon approaching on the veldt long before even a dog could hear it—and a dog can hear it a mile and a half—and he could distinguish his masters step at a distance of 100 yards.

"It has often struck me that it would be well worth while to experiment with the dog as a scout. He has many notable qualifications for the place already, but you cannot always depend on him to keep still at a time when one bark or growl might cost your life."

RIFLE AND BAYONET.

The major has little use for the much-vaunted bayonet which was said to have done such deadly work with the Boers at the beginning of the campaign. "The moral effect of the bayonet," he said, "is all right, no doubt, among men who would be rattled by a bayonet charge, but men who have had long experience with the rifle, and who are absolutely sure of themselves, would ask for nothing better than a bayonet charge from the enemy. You could not have a better target. Besides, even if it comes to close quarters, the man with the bayonet has usually had a long, hard run, and the other man, being comparatively fresh, ought to be able to get away, with many chance to turn and shoot his pursuer. No, it's the rifle that counts every time."

A SCOUT IN TRAINING.

Major Burnham uses no tobacco, because smoking dulls the sense of smell. A scout literally has to follow his nose quite as often as he follows any visible object. He has trained his eyesight, too, until his keen blue eyes can, at a glance, register effectively in his memory things that most men would either fail to notice or fail to remember. He has cultivated a wide angle of vision, too, and while looking straight ahead can manage to see distinctly what is going on at right angles to the right or left. Any one can do it with a little practice, but it is no simple matter to do it habitually and instinctively.

Perhaps his hardest training has been in the matter of sleep. He can get along now for two nights and part of a third without a wink of sleep. When all other expedients fail he raps the back of his head violently with his knuckles, a trick that serves when pinching, pricking with a pin, and biting the lip fail to keep him awake. The severest trial at such times comes between three and five in the morning, he says, and if a man can get through with those two hours, he is not likely to have much more trouble until the next night.

But even with practice, a man has to be in good condition to go without sleep for more than one night. "A few months ago," he said, "I went out with some picked men on a bit of work that required us to keep awake. The men had not fared well, and were rather run down, so I said to them: 'If at any time you feel that you can't possibly keep awake any longer, come to me and let me know, but on no account go to sleep without warning me.' They were good soldiers, and had every intention of obeying orders, but at four in the morning I found several of them sound asleep. They had dropped off before they could tell me."

"B.-P." AND BURNHAM.

Lieutenant-General Baden-Powell, in his famous book on scouting, which is now used as a handbook by the German army, greatfully acknowledges that not a little of his information came from Burnham. In a letter to his mother at the time of Matabele Campaign of 1896, describing a scouting trip to Kami from Bulawayo, in company with the American scout, he says: "Burnham is a most delightful companion on such a trip, amusing, interesting, and most instructive. Having seen service against the Red Indians, he brings quite a new experience to bear on scouting work here. And, while he talks away, there's not a thing escapes his quick-roving eye, whether it is on the horizon or at his feet. We got on well together, and he much approved of the results of your early development in me of the art of 'inductive reasoning,—in fact, before we had examined and worried out many little indications in the course of our ride, he had nicknamed me 'Sherlock Holmes.' We planned to do much scouting together in the future.

MAJOR BURNHAM AT HOME.

Major Burnham is curiously cosmopolitan in the matter of residences. He still owns a house in Bulawayo, and until Lord Roberts sent for him to go to the Transvaal, he had another in the Klondyke. His home is Pasadena, California, and he lives in London—for the present. He has practically recovered from the injuries which sent him north from Pretoria on the invalid list, and it is safe to say that some other quarter of the globe will claim him before long, for he is only 39 years old and sound as a dollar.

Wherever he goes the chances are that Mrs. Burnham will go with him. She went through two of his African campaigns, then stepped over to the opposite side of the globe and set up housekeeping in the Klondike, and is now here in London. She can handle a rifle or ride a horse with the best of them. If her husband were to announce to-morrow that he was about to set out for the North Pole, she would prepare for the journey as quickly and calmly as if she were only going from their house in St. John's Wood across London to Dulwich. They have two children, a boy of fourteen, who is at an English school, and another of those who has distinguished himself by lifting with one hand a weight greater than his own. A daughter, who was the first white child born in Bulawayo, perished during the siege of that place in 1896.

INDIAN TROOPS FOR FEVER DISTRICTS.

THE "Standard" publishes the following from Col. C. Pulley, 1st. batt. 3rd Goorkha Rifles:—

Sir,—The suggestion from the Durban Press, published in the "Standard" of to-day, that the unhealthy posts in the fever district should be garrisoned, by seasoned Indian troops, is one, I think, that calls for comment. I wonder if it has ever occurred to the Durban Press that our so-called Indian troops are officered—I should rather say under-officered—by white men, Europeans, who, it may be presumed, would be equally liable to risk of serious mortality with their brother officers serving with British regiments.

As a matter of fact, natives of India, the rank and file of our Indian troops, are peculiarly liable to fever; and I have known at certain seasons of the year my own regimental hospital to be crowded to overflowing with fever-stricken patients, many of whom have been old soldiers, and assuredly well seasoned. With the Indian garrison already some 30,000 under strength, how is it proposed to permanently garrison Komati Poort and other undesirable posts in South Africa with Indian troops?

In the concluding portion of your special correspondent's letter, written from Coomassie, which appears in the "Standard" of yesterday, I see an allusion is made to the surprise in the minds of the officers of the Field Force at the utter ignorance that people at home seem to have of all things West African. One is almost inclined to believe that a similar state of things prevails in matters connected with our great Indian Empire and our Indian troops. The native soldier, and with him his European officer, would appear to be, in the minds of some people, the material with which all the dirty work of a campaign is to be performed. But why?

Only a few days ago I was looking at an engraving representing the charge of the Gordons at Dargai. I looked in vain for the "Indian troops." The artist had carefully left them out of the picture. The native recruit, it is true, enlists now for "general service," and his readiness to go wherever he may be sent—the Mediterranean, Africa, China, or over the border—to face danger and death, hardships and privations, extremes of climate, and under conditions as utterly foreign to him as to the European—the willingness he has shown to do this would seem to fairly entitle him to some share in the public consideration.

Our Indian troops, be it remembered, seldom or never have the opportunity of playing to the gallery. Their home-coming from a campaign can never be an occasion for the demonstrative welcome accorded to the Regulars, Volunteers, and Colonials now returning from South Africa. A dusty Indian bazaar, a few gaping natives at the end of a long weary railway journey—this about represents the welcome home for Jack Sepoy. I cannot but think the "suggestion" for the garrisoning of the plague spots in our newly acquired South African territories will have struck others as it strikes me.

CHEAP ENGLISH NOVELS FROM A GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

THE London correspondent of the "Vossische Zeitung" thus writes of the sixpenny editions of English works of fiction:—"Sir Walter Besant may well exclaim with the magician's disciple in Goethe's ballad that he cannot get rid of the spirits he has summoned. Everyone knows that it is owing to him and to the not less famous writer, Hall Caine, that novels have become cheaper these last ten years. The time is past never to return when, to please the circulating libraries, romances were invariably published in three volumes and offered to the public for a guinea and a half, although the libraries could buy them for a moiety of that price. The Englishman who formerly never purchased novels because of their exorbitant prices no longer hesitates to buy a book by his favourite author, especially if he can get the volume published at six shillings for four and six pence. Ten years ago it would have been impossible to print 1,00,000 copies of a new novel such as Marie Corelli's 'Master-Christian,' for no one would have bought the book. That the Englishman now buys romances and also reads them is in no small degree due to Sir Walter Besant, who, as President of the Authors' Club (? Incorporated Society of Authors), years ago contended that the public would soon buy novels if they were only offered cheaply enough. Six shillings seems to him, and to many of his professional colleagues, the cheapest price at which a good story ought to be offered to the public. Besides, for this sum you receive the volume tastefully bound; and if you go to the right booksellers you can even get it 25 per cent. cheaper. Even at this price the bookseller has a profit of about a shilling on the volume (?) provided a certain number of copies are sold. Of late new novels have come into the book trade which are published at the fabulously low price of sixpence. It is here not a question of books no longer enjoying copyright protection, such as some of the novels of George Eliot, but of comparatively new books by writers yet living, such as Thomas Hardy, Clark Russell, Hall Caine and others, which may be had at all the bookshops very clearly printed in paper covers for six pence. Sir Walter Besant has now energetically protested against these cutting prices, because they yield nothing for the author. And this not quite unjustly; for of late years the conviction has become rooted in the public mind that sixpence and not six shillings is the price of a good novel. Weak, on the other hand, is Sir Walter Besant's thesis that these cheap books will be prejudicial to playgoing because the Cockney will prefer buying a good story to going to the theatre. So far no complaints have been made against cheap romances by theatrical managers."

TO THE DEAF.—A rich lady, cured of her Deafness and Noises in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave £5,000 to his Institute, so that deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Address No. 1014 D. The Nicholson Institute, Longcott, Gunnersbury, London, W.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeths. Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, alays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere a 1s. 1½d. per bottle

A GHOST WITH A PURPOSE.

A THRILLING ghost story, for the truth of which the writer vouches, is given in the "Gentlewoman." A rambing old countryhouse, which had been untenanted for several years, was recently purchased by a gentleman whose name must not be divulged. It belonged to a man of title, who had gone abroad on the sudden and mysterious death of his wife, a very beautiful woman, whom he had taken from the ranks of professional singers. One old retainer—a gardener—was allowed to stay on. This man, in showing the new tenant over the house, evinced a strong desire to pass one door, but being obliged to yield in the end, disclosed a daintily furnished boudoir decorated with fresh flowers. All was as if the room was in constant use. The old gardener begged with tears that it might not be disturbed. It belonged to his late mistress, he said, whom he loved, and since her death it had been his consolation to keep her room as though she lived in it. The old man's prayer was granted. The room remained locked, and the tenant had almost forgotten its existence until one day he saw the gardener looking towards the boudoir window, holding his hand to his ear as if listening. On being asked the reason, he exclaimed: "Ah, sir, don't you hear her? Don't you see her? My beautiful mistress! To-day is her death-day, and she is singing the song she sang this day four years ago, when—But listen!" They approached the window, and perceived a fair woman seated at the piano. They listened as her voice rose and fell sweetly, till suddenly it broke in a shriek of horror, and the apparition vanished. At the same instant they became aware that another man had been attracted to the spot and was watching with them—a man who turned and fled as the gardener recognised him, crying, "It was you! I was always sure it was you! The deed claims you?" The man ran headlong chased by the gardener. The master followed in time to see the stranger stumble blindly on the narrow bridge and fall into the swirling stream which bounds the park. He was unable to swim, and nothing could move the gardener to rescue. "He murdered my mistress. Why should I save him?" he repeated, till suddenly, raising his hands as to a vision he cried, "Ah, for you, dear mistress, I will try!" and threw himself into the stream. But it was too late, and he perished with the man who had been his former master. The verdict was "Accidentally Drowned" with no rider as to the Spirit-World or retribution.

CARIGATURE AND CRIMINALITY.

THE interesting fact that it fell to the efforts of an artist early in this century to secure a reform in our criminal law system, which had long baffled more commonplace enthusiasts, is recalled in the current number of "Good Words." George Cruickshank was one day passing down Newgate when he saw several women being publicly executed for forging one-pound Bank of England notes. Wrung with pity and shame, the famous caricaturist went home and immediately, under the inspiration of his feelings, sketched a grotesque picture of a Bank note. He called it a Bank Restriction Note—not to be imitated. He represented on it a place of execution, with the spaces about filled in with halters and manacles, a figure of Britannia devouring her children, and transport ships bearing the lucky, or unlucky, ones who had escaped death to Van Dieman's Land or Australia, while in place of the well-known signature of Abraham Newland was that of J. Ketch. The result of its publication was all that the wishes of its kind-hearted originator desired of it.

PASSENGERS PER S.S. INDUS.

THE following is the list of passengers on board the s.s. Indus arrived here yesterday at noon:—

FROM MARSEILLES.

Mr Carter
Mr Harvey and family
Mr Bonnand
Mr C Williams
Mr Acatos
Mr Damala
Mr Nomicos
Mr Kingcome
Mr and Mrs Havelock
Mr D W Aikmann
Mr E J Neuville
Mr R Steward
Mr W D Daunt
Mr C J Valetta
Mr Rainhardt
Mrs Fulton
Mr Gunning
Mr G H Gunning
Miss Bullivant
Mr D de Mello
Mr M E Parri
Mr F M Dalal
Mr. G Durham
Hon Mrs St Clair
Mr Failho
Mr Liverthinopulo
Mr and Mrs Goldberg
Mr and Mrs Nicholson and child
Mr Morris
Mr C J Rodgers and child
Rev E Beresford
Mr Pavreez
Miss Pavreez
Mrs Porter
Mr Maneckshaw
Miss Rousier
Mr Diodati
Mr P Kanga
Mr Neve
Mr C Zellweger
Mr L Vial
Mr G Donas
Mr Goldberg
Mrs Dunsford
Mrs Gaskell
Mr L Guillermant
Miss Duff
Miss E A Nicholson
Mr Lehmann
Mr Chailley Bert
Mr Reinhard
Major Cumberland
Mr J Clements
Mr and Mrs Percivals
Mrs E Neame

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

DECEMBER 11.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect Via Bahmo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

The British Government announces that transmission of private telegrams for Orange River Colony (Orange Free State) and Transvaal via Cape Colony and Natal is Suspended. Telegrams for Pretoria Johannesburg Vareeniging Germiston. Middleburg Heidelburg and Standerton are meanwhile being accepted via Lourenso Marques at the usual rates. These Telegrams should be written in plain English and accepted only at Senders risk. They are also subject to Censorship in Transvaal and to delay in transmission Cables Shanghai Foochow Amoy and Hongkong completely restored.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 11th December.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	10	6	5 p.m.	20	43
Teheran	11	2	21 p.m.	...	46
Suez	11	3	...	...	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 11th December.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	44	0	5
,, Karachi	0	24	0	1
,, Madras	1	25	0	1

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12.

6 p.m.—Litany (Choral)—Hymn 464, Sermon by the Rev. R. H. Gundry.

MISSION CHURCH GIRGAUM.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. C. W. Thorne

A NAVAL Victoria Cross, which is as rare almost in the auction-rooms of London as the sale of a great auk's egg or a fraction of a King's share in the New River Company, was recently brought under the hammer. This was awarded to Seaman Edward Robinson, of her Majesty's ship Shannon, for distinguished bravery at Lucknow in 1858, the specific act being the exeinction, at great personal danger, of a fire which had broken out among some sandbags of the battery. This feat Robinson accomplished under a heavy fire, but not before he had been dangerously wounded. There is to be offered at the same time this gallant sailor's Mutiny medal, with bars for Lucknow and the relief of Lucknow, a combination which is stated to be extremely rare.

EARLY this year Miss Agnes Slocum, the daughter of a Vermont farmer, heard that strawberries were selling in the Philippines at 2 1-2 dollars a pint. Within a few days she was on her way to the islands, carrying with her 500 dollars capital, and a stock of strawberry plants. Her first letter home reported that she had secured two acres of excellent land, and that all her crop for the first season had already been engaged. She is now a prosperous planter, being the owner of a strawberry farm of considerable dimensions.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, DEC. 11.

Tuesday's observations show that the barometer has risen slightly to briskly in the Central Provinces and adjacent districts and has changed by small amounts elsewhere. The depression in Rajputana and adjoining districts has filed up, though pressure continues comparatively low over Gujarat. Skies are cloudy in Punjab and Upper India hill districts, but with the exception of a few drops of rain at Ranikhet no showers are reported from this region. Showers have fallen in Ceylon and on the Coromandel Coast. Cuddalore has received one and-a-half inches and Madras one-third of an inch of rain. Strong north-easterly winds are blowing in North Madras Coast and the sea is rising in Cocanada and Madras. Temperature has fallen rapidly in the Central Provinces and Berar, but the mean temperature is still in large excess in these Provinces and in Central India, Bombay Deccan, Chota Nagpur and the greater part of the North-Western Provinces. In the Punjab the temperature has risen rapidly, especially in submontane districts, and is now above the normal. It is in considerable to large defect in Sind and Gujarat.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 11TH OF DECEMBER.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity, at Lat. 45.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE.		Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	30·251	Calm	0	74·2	42·5	90	..	0·06	−0·05
Sirsa	30·256	SE	3	75·7	47·1	64	...	0·00	−0·06
Delhi	30·200	Calm	0	77·2	55·1	71	...	0·02	−0·10
Agra	30·194	NE	4	78·5	57·4	76	...	0·00	−0·07
Cawnpore	30·181	Calm	0	79·2	60·0	88	0·02	0·20	+0·02
Allahabad	30·161	NNE	2	80·7	54·4	86	..	0·01	−0·22
Jhansi	30·203	Calm	2	77·1	58·1	82	..	0·38	+0·22
Jacobabad	30·214	Calm	0	77·5	33·5	46	...	0·07	−0·11
Karachi	30·183	ENE	6	82·4	55·2	33	...	0·00	−0·09
Jeypore	30·183	NE	3	77·2	54·5	63	..	0·02	−0·22
Ajmere	30·200	Calm	3	75·4	51·2	83	..	0·40	×0·14
Deesa	30·107	ENE	11	83·0	57·5	56	..	0·00	−0·16
Ahmedabad	30·075	NE	3	86·7	61·6	67	...	0·00	−0·50
Bhuj	30·123	N	9	77·3	52·0	81	...	0·00	−0·02
Jamnagar	30·038	NE	8	78·5	54·3	58	...	0·00	−0·86
Rajkot	30·058	E	4	81·9	51·0	33	...	0·00	−0·37
Bhownagar Para	30·053	NW	4	84·5	52·7	46	..	0·00	−0·55
Veraval	30·045	N	5	88·1	60·8	44	..	0·00	−0·88
Neemuch	30·172	E	5	81·0	56·6	86	...	0·51	×0·28
Indore	30·147	Calm	2	82·3	59·6	80	...	0·00	−0·50
Saugor	30·183	E	2	79·4	57·6	80	...	0·82	×0·26
Jubbulpore	30·165	Calm	3	78·9	56·4	80	..	0·68	×0·16
Hoshangabad	30·182	NE	3	83·7	63·2	89	...	0·58	−0·08
Khandwa	30·132	E	4	88·2	62·6	72	...	0·00	−0·59
Raipur	30·161	Calm	5	84·3	57·8	74	...	0·00	−0·53
Nagpur	30·139	Calm	2	84·3	62·6	63	...	0·00	−1·00
Amraoti	30·141	ENE	13	83·6	61·8	67	...	0·11	−0·65
Akola	30·130	ENE	6	86·4	61·0	71	...	0·00	−0·86
Surat	30·022	E	4	90·6	62·5	52	...	0·00	−0·17
Malegaon	30·110	NE	2	89·4	61·4	60	...	0·00	−0·66
Bombay	30·034	NE	9	86·2	71·5	69	...	0·00	−0·66
Poona	30·102	Calm	4	88·5	58·9	57	—	0·00	−1·36
Ahmednagar	30·122	S	3	90·4	57·0	72	...	0·00	−0·95
Aurangabad	?	E	6	87·8	63·7	57	...	0·00	...
Sholapur	30·103	SE	9	88·2	63·1	47	...	[illegible]	−1·31
Ratnagiri	30·001	Calm	3	89·4	70·9	48	...	0·00	−0·50
Belgaum	30·038	ESE	15	83·8	60·9	50	...	0·00	−2·13
Goa	30·002	E	7	88·0	71·9	70	..	0·01	−1·19
Karwar	30·001	E	2	91·8	66·5	52	...	0·00	−2·61
Mangalore	29·981	ESE	2	90·5	70·9	71	...	1·17	−2·10
Calicut	29·962	ENE	7	87·2	70·5	78	...	2·28	−3·13
Cochin	29·965	NNE	...	92·5	73·7	75	...	4·66	−3·15
Bangalore	30·062	NE	9	82·8	61·9	79	...	0·32	−3·47
Secunderabad	30·191	Calm	6	85·6	60·6	76	...	0·83	−1·03
Masulipatam	30·071	NNE	12	86·0	73·1	62	..	0·46	−7·23
Bellary	30·094	SE	5	87·2	64·2	61	..	0·03	−2·24
Cuddapah	30·057	W	L	90·2	70·6	79	..	0·50	−4·56
Madras	30·009	NE	10	83·5	75·5	78	0·33	3·43	−12·39
Coimbatore	30·016	E	3	86·9	71·1	77	...	2·05	−2·15
Trichinopoly	30·003	Calm	3	89·0	73·4	82	...	5·96	−0·32
Negapatam	30·004	NW	13	84·2	74·9	90	0·16	25·84	+5·66
Colombo	29·952	E	8	90·5	75·5	89	0·01	11·08	−4·76
Aden	30·045	NE	8	82·8	71·4	80	...	0·14	−0·32

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk rise of pressure at Sirsa, Jhansi, Saugor, Nagpur, Indore, Malegaon and Ahmednagar and slight changes elsewhere. Readings are highest in the north and lowest along the Coast from Mangalore southwards as far round as Negapatam and in Ceylon. Gradients are moderately steep to slight.

Winds are north-easterly or south-easterly at most of the reporting stations and the force has bene moderate to light.

Both the day and night temperatures are in large excess of normal in Rajputana, Central India, Berar, the Central and North-West Provinces and Khandesh and at Surat, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Secunderabad, Cuddapah and Masulipatam. The highest temperature in the shade was 92° at Cochin and the lowest 38° at Jacobabad.

Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy in Mysore, the Madras Presidency and at Aurangabad, Bombay, Khandwa, Jacobabad and Sirsa.

About a quarter of an in inch of rain has fallen at Madras and Negapatam and a few drops at Cawnpore and Colombo.

Weather is slightly favourable for local rain in South Madras.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 10th December, 1900.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ... inches	29·974
Temperature of the Air ... degrees	78·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·5
Dew Point	64·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·662
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ... degrees	86·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	72·0
General Directione of wind*	ENE, N, ENE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ... miles	221

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—December 10.

10 p.m.	76·4

TUESDAY—December 11.

5 a.m.	72·4
10 a.m.	78·4
2 p.m.	84·3
4 p.m.	84·4

BOMBAY 1ST EXTRA MEETING.

2ND DAY, SATURDAY, 15TH DECEMBER, 1900.

2nd ENTRIES closed on Tuesday, 11th December, at 7 P. M.

The Arab Plate.—Distance 6 furlongs
(1st Entries 4)
5 Mr. Adandji Nanji's c l a h President 14,
6 Mr. Ali bin Talib's g. a. h. Chungiz,
The Christmas Stakes.—Distance 5 furlongs
(1st Entries 8)
7 Mr. D. M's, ch a. h. Lord Roberts 13 3 1-2
The New Stakes.—Distance 1-2 Mile
(1st Entries 7)
8 Mr. J. P's b aus' g. Cadet by Rifleman Timoor mare 13,3 1-2

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

It is impossible to say what may be the future of the submarine boat, but there are many Frenchmen who entertain no doubts. Thus writes the "Echo de l'Armee:"—"In the midst of the sadness and the pre-occupation of the present hour, we must accept as a consolation and a hope the naval revolution which is brought about by the progress of submarine navigation. The genius of our inventors is about to endow France with a marvellous instrument of national defence, destined very probably to weaken the crushing superiority of England at sea, capable of shaking her plans of universal dominion, and troubling her also at home. Destruction, terror, and death may now march silently in the invisible depths of the ocean." France, it appears, does not aspire to command the seas. She has too many enemies ashore for that, and capricious Destiny "has written Trafalgar and Austerlitz on the same page." But at least she can strike a blow at England. "La France peut la poignarder sous le ventre." This benevolent intention, so elegantly expressed, comes easily from a Nationalist organ and is worth recording.

HALLS OF LUXURY.

THERE is no getting away from the fact that this is a luxurious age. Old-fashioned buildings like careless caterers, are no longer appreciated; and unless places of entertainment are kept strictly up to date, they cannot expect any qualifying share of public favour. Some of the music-halls have undergone renovation as a step towards former popularity, and others are following suit. But it may be doubted whether the rearrangement of an interior is altogether sufficient to meet modern requirements. So long as you have places like the Hippodrome—ranking amongst the most gorgeous buildings in London—their enormous space and novel performances are sure to attract the pick of the people. The Empire is also a spacious and lavishly ornamented resort, the Alhambra is sufficiently picturesque to require a lot of beating, and the Palace not so long ago was believed to possess as cosy an auditorium as could be found elsewhere. With rivals of this magnitude the smaller halls will need to be thankful if they continue to make headway, even though there may be more money available for popular enjoyment than at any former period.—"Newcastle Chronicle."

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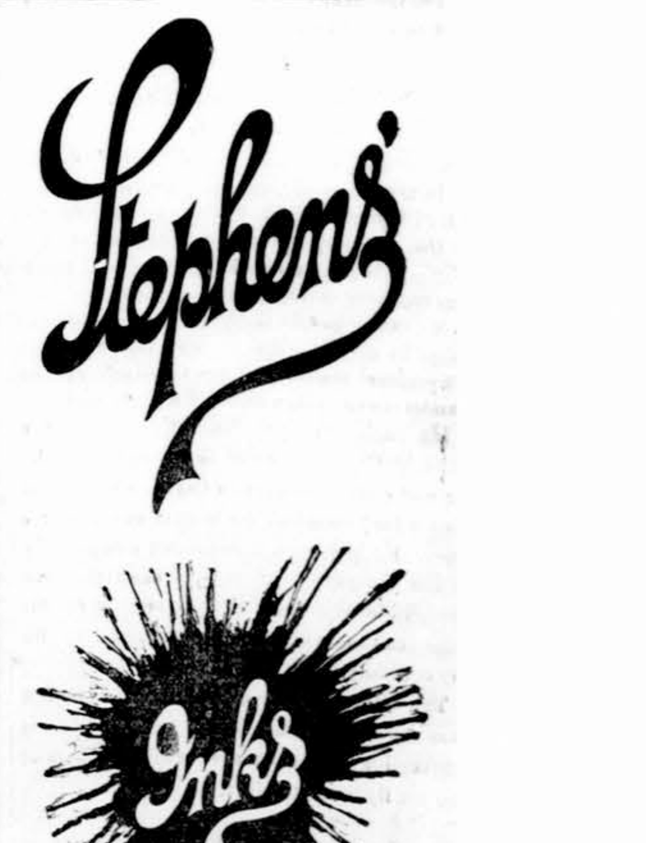

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MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

CONCERNING the use of automobile carriages in war, the "Italia Militare e Marina" observes that the report is most interesting which was recently presented to the French Minister for War by the officers to whom had been entrusted the duty of reporting upon the automobiles which had been employed during the grand army manœuvres. To begin with, they expressed themselves fully convinced of the utility of the new means of transport, of which the advantages may be summed up as follows: The automobile can, at a high rate of speed, convey officers of high rank, whose physical condition does not allow them to remain very long on horseback, from point to point wherever they may desire to personally give orders and superintend the conduct of operations. By means of the automobile general officers would thus be enabled to personally supervise a long line of troops. Equally useful are the services which the automobile can render in the rapid transmission of orders, plans, and things from one corps to another, especially with the petroleum tricycles of the general staff. The motors of the automobiles can also render no unimportant service as regards the dynamos of projectors used at night in encampments, the automobile thus becoming a rapidly transportable lighthouse.

No one can reasonably expect to see any sweeping reform at the War Office until the new Secretary of State has fairly settled down to his work; nevertheless he will probably before long give some sign of clearing away some of the cobwebs which hang about the Pall Mall institution. Changes do not always necessarily imply the expenditure of money, and there are many ways in which even economy can be shown in the better conduct of things military. For instance, no easier step in this direction could be taken than to order that the "Dress Regulations for 1900," recently published, should be forthwith cancelled and withdrawn from circulation. This interesting work of fashions for the army was commenced more than five years ago, and although the War Office may be proud of its sartorial genius in inventing, or encouraging the invention of scores of patterns of gold lace and military "fallals" or sorts, ideas on uniform have greatly changed since the War Office undertook its task and everything now points to simplicity and economy in military dress. Army tailors no doubt rejoiced lately at the prospect of benefiting by the new volume of "robes and modes" for the army, but they probably now feel that their hopes have been cruelly raised; for, both in the army and outside of it, it has come to be fully recognised that a needless amount of money has hitherto been expended on gold lace and "trimmings," and that the day is past when anything but a simple and inexpensive dress will be necessary, except for ceremonial parades.

One by one, says the "Army and Navy Gazette" the miserable aspersions passed by irresponsible critics upon the British officer are being convincingly refuted. The chief and most noticeable of all is the abject apology made by Lord Rosslyn. It is impossible to believe that he would thus have climbed down, but for the very positive contradiction published by Lord Roberts. Another calumniator, Mr. A. G. Hales, has also seen fit to withdraw his aspersions, which he endeavoured to do at the dinner given by the Anglo-African Writers Club. He does it very lamely, and no wonder, for it was not easy to go back upon such charges as he levelled against our officers. We shall not follow him further than to assert that they were ungenerous, ill-timed, and, for the most part, absolutely contrary to fact. It is idle to conjecture "what fly had stung" Mr. Hales, to use a French expression, when he enlarged so bitterly upon the incompetence, the unjustifiable swagger, the hee-how manner, the lisp, and the eyeglasses, which are among the few of the most glaring defects in the picture he drew. It is enough now to accept Mr. Hales's later view that there was no man living who more honoured the British officer or his bearing in the presence of a foe than did he. It was at this same dinner that Lord Rosslyn appears to have been first brought to acknowledge the error of his ways.

The return of the Foureau-Lamy mission was greeted with great satisfaction in France, and the President of the Republic, the Minister of War, the Minister of Public Instruction, and the scientific societies were represented at the arrival of the officers and men. The officers were Captains Reibell and Rondeney, of the Saharan Rifles, three lieutenants of the Algerian Rifles, a doctor, and a native officer, with 250 Spahis and Native Rifles. General Percin said that the late Captain Lamy had brought to his flag other contingents, and had led them to a victory which was necessary for the security of the French possession on the Congo and for the cause of civilization. The mission had completed the programme of expansion which had been pursued or twenty years in West Africa, and the military operations had been a complete success. Though news of the expedition had long been wanting, it was known that under chiefs like Foureau and Lamy, France "would not have to deplore such acts as those which had made the French heart sad, and which deprived you of the help upon which you had a right to count."

After this reference to the Voulet-Chanoine affair, he complimented the officers upon the skill with which they had directed their force by astronomical observations, and concluded by saying that their military work had broken the spell which closed the routes of the Sahara to France, and that the junction of the Algerian troops with the contingent of Captain Joalland and the Senegalese had destroyed the power of a new Mahdi who, after having destroyed the rampel and Brettonet mission, was devastating French possessions. Much regret was expressed that Captain Lamo had fallen, but after his death Captain Reibell had completed the victories by an energetic pursuit. From Bordeaux the Senegalese and Spahis were despatched to Marseilles, where they were again *feted.*

The German Emperor has taken a step that has given great satisfaction among the seamen of his fleet by awarding the military honour decorations to all who have served in the action in China. Such a wide distribution of this reward for good service is unique, and was not expected. Those who were present at the capture of the Taku Forts, who were with Sir Edward Seymour, and at the defence and relief of Tien-tsin, have been nominated for the reward. They number 248, including the whole company of the "Iltis," forty-six of the "Hertha," forty-two of the "Hansa," twenty-two of the "Kaiserin Augusta," and twenty-three of the "Gefion." The nearest approach to this wide distribution of the decorations was in the case of the Marines under Lieutenant Count Soden, who so gallantly defended the German Legation.

A "Senatore," who is anonymous, but is understood to be Vice-Admiral Accinni, has contributed to the "Rivista Politica e Letteraria" an article of a despondent character upon the Italian Navy. Either Italy must consent to great sacrifices in order to increase her fleet, or she must renounce her position and abandon her defence. It is important that the fleet should be increased without delay, and the writer offers a plan. Ten battleships of 10,000 tons should be built at a cost of 240 million lire, 16 destroyers at 19 millions, and four auxiliary ships at six millions, while the "Italia" and "Lepanto" would be rebuilt at a cost of 16 millions, and the vessels in hand be completed by a vote of 50 millions. "Senatore" points out that if this sum is to be expended, even at the increased rate now admitted, the work could not be completed in less than 12 years, which he thinks is far too long a period, and he would expedite the building within the first four years, so that five battleships, two of the auxiliary ships, and the 16 destroyers should be completed. He therefore demands the addition of 51 million lire to the Budget in each of the first four years, and 27 millions in the succeeding years.

The "Popolo Romano," discussing the argument of Admiral Accinni in a later article, remarks that this preparation of building programmes, without regard to the financial exigencies of the country, does not seem altogether commendable, although the intentions of the distinguished writer are highly patriotic. The "Popolo" agrees with the "Perseveranza" that there can be no thought of a new loan, and that great difficulties attend the imposition of further taxation. It is thought that possibly something might be done in regard to the mercantile marine and sugar bounties, and some other matters that effect revenue and expenditure. The "Popolo" concludes that Italy will recognise what must be the solicitude of the Cabinet for the fleet, will welcome any solution of the difficulty, and will be willing to make sacrifices for this national cause.

The "Revue du Cercle Militaire," in an article upon the fighting and marching formations of German infantry under artillery fire, remarks that French officers are, in general, too narrowminded. Most of them are so much engrossed in the work of their own arm of the service that they know little of the others. This is partly due to the system of training, and to garrison life which rarely fosters the co-operation of the various arms. It thus happens that many young officers know only the tactics of their own branch of the service, For them the combat opens with masses of cavalry with flashing swords, advancing madly towards the enemy, and disappearing in a tumult on the flanks; then the thunder of long lines of guns exhausting themselves in an interminable cannonade, and lastly the infantry, preceded by lines, more and more dense, of skirmishers, marching towards the enemy, and finally securing a victory. The "Revue" remarks that this is a conception as false as it is dangerous, since in battle any arm of the service may be concerned indifferently with any one or all three of the other arms, and the present training does not prepare for that. Artillery officers have absolute confidence in their guns, but they act as if troops would operate in country as flat as a billiard table, though in practice this is far from being the case. Evidently our excellent contemporary has been little alarmed by certain episodes of the recent manœuvres and the criticisms which have been made upon them.

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HAPPY IS THE MAN with a Packet of

OGDEN'S 'GUINEA-GOLD' CIGARETTES

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"It's all right this time See the Packet"

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10 FIRST CLASS AND GOLD MEDALS AWARDED FOR

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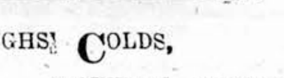

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNES CHLORODYNE.

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 18 4.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY CHOLERA.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, state, "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA"

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER—*

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For Constipation and Biliousness

LAXATIVE FRUIT JULIEN. PURGATIVE

A nice and safe remedy for ladies and children to act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines. *Fruit Julien* cures habitual constipation, offensive breath and sick-headache.

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BETTER THAN COPAIBA!!
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Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most innoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. The Capsules, unlike Copaiba, do not cause eruptions on the skin or produce nausea.

MATICO INJECTION is used in recent
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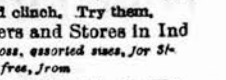

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No need to send out your Harness, Belts, &c. that are constantly in need of repairs; it means loss of time in sending and waiting when you can do the job yourself. No hole required to be punched simply drive Rivet as you would a tack, and clinch. Try them.

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If unobtainable, a gross, assorted sizes, for 3/- post free, from

BIFURCATED RIVET CO., Ltd., 10, Woo[illegible] Exchange, London, England
Agents Wanted.

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A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal, &c. Obtainable from BEYNON & Co., Bombay and Poona, and all Chemists.

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Possesses the following Distinctive Merits:

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SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.
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YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.

Sold only in ¼ lb. and 1 lb. Tins.
Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London,
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EPPS'S COCOA

THE GREAT REMEDY

BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS FOR

Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago

The EXCRUCIATING PAIN is quickly relieved and cured in a few days, by these celebrated Pills. Sure safe, and effectual. Sold by all Storees throughout India

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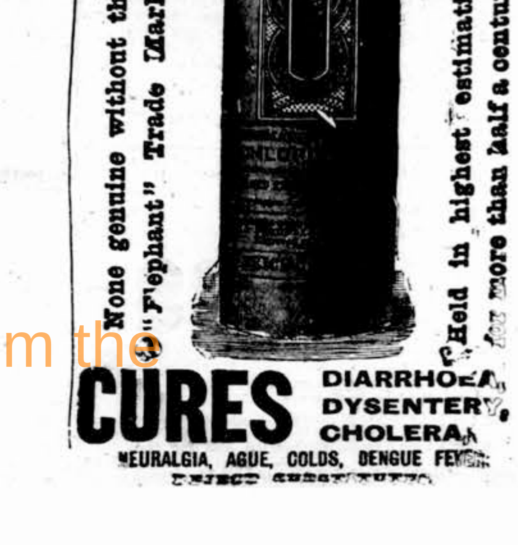

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NEURALGIA, AGUE, COLDS, DENGUE FEVER,
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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	20,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

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SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

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HIOGO.
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MANILA.
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NEW YORK.
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SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON, Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

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BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH, Manager.

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COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

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LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Fransisco, New Orleans, Melbourne Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on Application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on Application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on Application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Papers, Gold, Silver, etc.

W. LLEWELLYN, Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
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Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—

For 2 and 3 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board.

F. D. STRANACK, Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	,,	18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	8,130,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK

The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

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DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

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Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

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THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY'S GUARD'S Keyless Lever WATCHES have been adopted by the Majority of Indian Railways for Guard's and Driver's use. These Watches are Specially Designed with a view to the requirements of Railway Service, viz. :—GREAT STRENGTH and PERFECT ACCURACY They are made with very bold hands and figures, so that the time can easily be read at night, and the cases are Damp and Dust-proof. They are made in two qualities.

THE PIONEER (Guaranteed for three years).
As supplied to the East Indian Railway Co., &c.
In Open Face, Nickel Silver Case. Price Rs. 25.

THE STANDARD OR IMPROVED GUARDS.

(Guaranteed for six years.)

As supplied to the Bombay, Baroda & Central India Railway Co., &c.
In Open Face, Nickel Silver Case............Price Rs. 32.
" " Sterling Silver Case .... " " 50.

This Watch is specially recommended to Engineers, Surveyors, Contractors, and others requiring a Watch of the most accurate description combined with the ability to withstand rough usage.

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH.

As supplied to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

This Watch is made in 18" or ordinary size (2 inches Diameter) and also in 16" or small size (1¾ inches Diameter). It is made on the same principle as the Pioneer Watch, but is of smaller size, and also guaranteed for three years.

CAMPAIGN WATCH 18''' ze.

Price in Nickel Case, either size.		Price in Sterling Silver Case, either size.	
OPEN FACE	Rs. 24	OPEN FACE	Rs. 38
HUNTING	" 26-8	HUNTING	" 42
HALF-HUNTING	" 29	HALF HUNTING	" 45

Also in Black Oxydised Steel Cases. Open Face only. Either size Rs. 26-8.

We invite special attention to these Watches in Sterling Silver Hunting and Half Hunting Cases. Their neat appearance, heavy cases, and sound qualities make them SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATIONS AND PRIZES. Suitable inscriptions can be engraved at a Moderate Cost.

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BOMBAY—31, HORNBY ROW. 11, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

CHOLERA! CHOLERA! CHOLERA!

If you are satisfied with Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, you will be equally satisfied with Batliwalla & Co.'s CHOLEROL, *The only Remedy for Cholera.* It is as efficacious in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills are in Malarial Fevers, &c.

True extracts out of numerous testimonials of Batliwalla & Co.'s Cholerol.

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Batliwalla & Co.'s Cholerol, and Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, may be had of Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli—Dadar, Bombay, and eveywhere.

At Re. 1 per Bottle. Discount to the Trade.

The Best Food for Infants and Invalids in all Climates.

ALWAYS READY. NO COOKING REQUIRED.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK.

FULL NOURISHMENT. PARTLY PREDIGESTED. STERILIZED.

PURE MILK, COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT.

IN POWDER FORM. KEEPS INDEFINITELY.

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.

Of all Chemists and Stores.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD.

GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand CARLTON' They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brandy and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

CARLTON RICHᴰ MATHEWS & Cᴼˢ CARLTON TRADE MARK WHISKEY

LABORATORY, ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.
March 18th, 1878.

To R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.

This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON WHISKEY." I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, of any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character.

Berner's College, London.

EDWARD V. GARDNER, F.A.S., M.S.A.,
Professor of Chemistry.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefor to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see the have not been tampered with ; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Housos.

Shipper : RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton," Whiskey Merchants, London.

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AWARDED TO

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At the Paris Exhibition, 1878, HUNTLEY & PALMERS received the ***ONLY "GRAND PRIZE"*** given to the Biscuit Trade, the following being the terms of the Award—

"Unrivalled House, known throughout the world for its enormous production and for the Excellent Quality of its Manufactures."

The Jury of 1900 has again conferred the Highest Possible Award, and the value of the present unprecedented distinction has been enhanced by the following Special Mention—

"This Firm has not ceased to progress, either in the extension of its business or in the excellence of its Manufactures."

GUN METAL GOODS.

LATEST NOVELTIES.

TURQUOISE SET, GOLD BEATEN AND SILVER BEATEN

CIGARETTE CASES, MATCH BOXES, CARD CASES, CIGAR CUTTERS, KNIVES AND PENCIL CASES.

Cigar Cutter, etc., Rs. 16.

Turquoise Set Cigar Cutter, Rs. 6-8.

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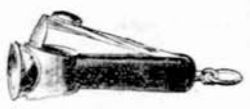
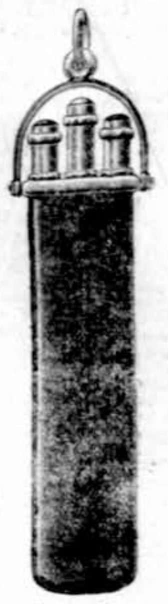


Cigar Cutter, Rs. 5-8.

Cigar Cutter, Rs. 5-8.



Three Colour Pencil. Rs. 15.

Pencil Case, Rs. 10.

Pencil, Rs. 8-8.

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Plain Gun Metal, Rs. 10.

Tri-coloured Gun Metal, Rs. 10-8.

Plain Gun Metal, Rs. 5-8.

Plain Case, Rs. 8-8.

Turquoise Set Tri-coloured Pencil, Rs. 12.

Turquoise Set, Rs. 12.

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Gents' Case, Card Turquoise Set, Rs. 16-8 ; Plain, Rs. 12 8.

Memorandum Cas Turquoise Set, Rs. 20.

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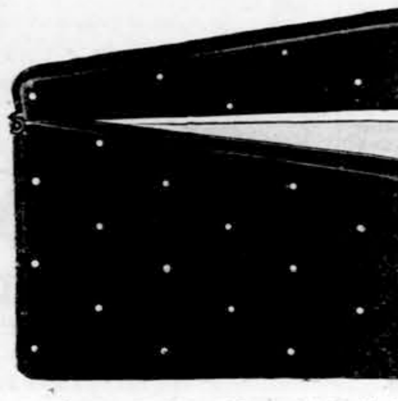
Gold Beaten, in Various Designs, Rs. 31.

Moire Silk Turquoise Snap, Rs. 19



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Ladies' Card Case, Gold and Turquoise Snape, Rs. 38.

MISSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,

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R. DITMAR'S

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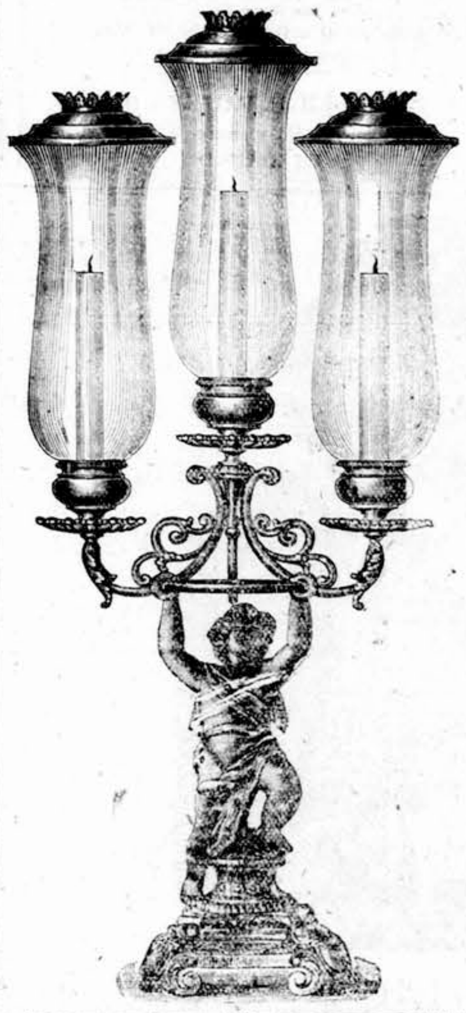
POST FREE TO ALL MOFUSSIL BUYERS ON APPLICATION



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NEW HALL LAMPS,
NEW WALL BRACKETS, ETC. ETC.,
OF THE LATEST STYLE
AND
SUPERB FINISH.

ELECTRIC LIGHT

CHANDELIERS, WALL BRACKETS,
AND TABLE LAMPS ALSO KEPT IN STOCK.

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LAMP WAREHOUSE,
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WHY WILL YOU SUFFER

With Rheumatism when relief and cure is within your reach? Many who have been crippled for weeks, months and even years have found relief from pain and suffering through the instrumentality of Little's Oriental Balm.

Mr. A. S. Colley, of Lewis, Iowa, expresses his opinion in the following words :—"I was afflicted with Rheumatism for twenty years, in my arms, legs and back, and was fast becoming worse when a friend of mine suggested Little's Oriental Balm. To be sure I laughed at the idea, for I never believed in advertised medicines, but as my friend persisted, I gave it a trial. I purchased a box, used it, and finding it did me good, purchased two more. This was seven years ago, and from that day to this I have never felt a twinge of the old pain." Sold at 1s. 6d. per box. Of all chemists.

BILIOUSNESS

My wife is not subject to biliousness ever since she learned about Nature's Herbal Extract. She always used to know by a sudden dizzy feeling when an attack of biliousness was coming on, and now she takes Nature's Herbal Extract and those giddy sensations don't come at all. JOSE DIAS, Georgetown, British Guiana.

NATURE'S HERBAL EXTRACT

THE CONCENTRATED JUICES OF NATURES REMEDIES ROOTS AND HERBS

CURES DYSPEPSIA

Sold at as 1 2 per bottle. Of all Chemists.

The Only Food for Delicate Infants

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD

THE BEST FOOD FOR ALL INFANTS

CARNRICK & Cᴼ Lᴰ. HART ST. LONDON

"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR

THE VERY FINEST DRESSING.

SPECIALLY PREPARED AND DELICATELY PERFUMED.

- RESTORES THE HAIR.
- PROMOTES THE GROWTH.
- ARRESTS THE FALL.
- STRENGTHENS THE ROOTS.
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